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BELGRADE CSCE 'FULFILLED ITS MAIN TASK'

LD131557Y Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 11, 10 Mar 78 pp 6-7 LD

[L. Bezymenskiy, V. Gavilevskiy article: "The Aim--To Continue Detente"]

[Text] Belgrade-Moscow, 6 March--For 5 months the flags of 33 European countries, as well as the United States and Canada, have fluttered above the Sava Palace in the Yugoslav capital. The world public has accumulated enough material in these months for an evaluation of this conference. How do its participants evaluate the meeting?

Stefan Staykov, leader of the Bulgarian delegation, told your NOVOYE VREMYA correspondents:

"The most important thing is that in Belgrade representatives of all countries expressed support for detente and stressed that there is no reasonable alternative to this process, which-and there can be no doubt of this--will continue after the conference in the Yugoslav capital. The meeting has again confirmed that the only all-embracing document defining the principles of mutal relations between states and their spheres of cooperation is the final act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe."

"The exchange of opinions has quite definitely confirmed," Ernst Krabach, head of GDR delegation, told us, "that the final act is a historic document full of vital force."

Talking with journalists, a representative of the Austrian delegation also noted this result of the Belgrade meeting: It has insured the continuity of the process toward implemtation of the Helsinki accords: It has decided to meet again in 1980--in Madrid this time.

At the moment Spanish Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja Aguirre is in Belgrade on an official visit. At a press conference he expressed great satisfaction that the Belgrade participants have entrusted Spain with holding the next meeting in Madrid in 1980. Oreja Aguirre stated: "The final act adopted in Helsinki was a model document and became the basis of the process of the relaxation of tension in Europe."

The minister expressed the opinion that after the Belgrade meeting all European countries will still have much work to do toward improving the atmosphere and developing cooperation.

As a result of the meeting the 35 delegations have solidified the provision already included in the final act on convening a conference of experts to elaborate a generally acceptable method for the peaceful settlement of disputes. This proposal, originally submitted by Switzerland, attracted great attention among the meeting's participants, and it was decided that in October 1978 the Swiss Government will invite experts from the 35 countries to Montreux, where they will exchange views.

Another step is a meeting of experts from the 35 countries in Bonn, where the FRG Government will invite them to examine the idea of convening a European "scientific forum" which was submitted in 1973 by former Foreign Minister W. Scheel. The experts will determine both the range of subjects and the possible methods of implementing this goal.

A new aspect of all-European cooperation is opened up by this idea voiced in Belgrade: to convene a conference of experts to study possibilities and methods of assistance to develop concrete initiatives for mutually advantageous cooperation in the Mediterranean. Not all the Mediterranean countries were participants in Helsinki, but in accordance with the final act they contributed to the Belgrade discussion. Thus the range of questions discussed at the meeting was very broad.

The discussions in Belgrade were sometimes sharp, displaying the desire of certain NATO countries to substitute very dubious interpretations for the final act. But this substitution did not bring its initiators laurels. Moreover, against the background of such maneuvers the desire of the majority of countries to seek ways for constructive cooperation stood out in sharper relief. Thus, in the course of the Belgrade meeting significant and as yet unexploited reserves of detente were revealed. When the delegates moved from the exchange of opinions on the fulfillment of the final act to the introduction of concrete proposals, it turned out that the countries participating have many ideas and plans.

"The socialist countries," Stefan Staykov told us, "came to the meeting with a series of major proposals, which have been discussed in Belgrade. Unfortunately, because of the destructive position of certain Western countries they were not reflected in the meeting's concluding document. However, their discussion will be continued after Belgrade, and this could become a good basis for the further development of the process of detente and cooperation in Europe...."

These proposals above all concerned the continuation of the process of political detente and its extension to the military sphere. It is not the fault of the socialist countries that, owing to opposition from the NATO countries, these concrete ideas were not enshrined in the concluding document. The platform of actions toward strengthening military detente put forward by L.I. Brezhnev and submitted by the Soviet delegation as an official proposal remains a most important subject of diplomatic discussion.

In the sphere of economic relations the Soviet side advanced a proposal on convening interstate conferences on the three cardinal questions agitating the European public: conservation of the environment, energy and transportation. The USSR and other socialist states hoped their initiative would create a concrete basis for the development of all-European cooperation on these questions, which are of interest for all the European states located on this densely populated and highly industrialized continent.

The NATO countries' approach to these proposals was completely different. We spoke with an eminent diplomat from one Western state, who explained his country's position as follows: "You see, in principle these proposals could be accepted, but for us they are a subject for bargaining...."

Here the diplomat corrected himself: "No, not a subject for bargaining, but a subject for talks. If the Soviet Union agrees to our proposals in other spheres, then we will agree to these all-state conferences being held...."

This position testifies that, unfortunately, for certain NATO states it is not the process of all-European cooperation itself which is important, but only the diplomatic bargaining around it. Just such an approach was typical of the U.S. delegation, which tried from the first day of the meeting to turn it into a platform for cheap antisocialist propaganda, for unconcealed interference in other people's affairs and--what is more--for the legalization of this interference. Certain delegations pictured the outcome of the meeting being that "bargaining" would emerge as a result: countries interested in detente agreeing to all American conditions....

"Here in Belgrade," Ernst Krabach told us, "the activity of certain Western delegations dangerous to peace and cooperation in Europe has become evident. However, the attempts to revise the final act failed. The U.S. delegation did not manage to brush aside the problem of disarmament and security. In the course of the meeting attempts to turn the final act into a 'legal basis' for interference in other countries' internal affairs were also frustrated...."

These attempts were very serious. Certain Western press organs went as far as openly designating the West's aims in Belgrade as interference in internal affairs and undermining the socialist system. The influential West German newspaper FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE explained in an editorial that, apparently, the final act must be used "as a document legalizing the activity" of so-called dissidents in socialist countries. Is that frank enough? However, the author of the article then observed sadly:" "Because of the principle of unanimity it is impossible to foist decisions on other states. It is only possible to try to 'sit' this matter out...."

In effect, in the meeting's final stage certain Western delegations tried to "sit out" the others, actually blocking all the proposals of socialist and neutral countries. But these tactics cannot have a chance where the representatives of 35 sovereign states are meeting.

"All attempts have failed," Ernst Krabach noted, "to turn the meeting into a monitoring court or a conference on human rights as well as to change the final act and use its provisions to interfere in the internal affairs of socialist countries. The main directions of the multifaceted process of detente remain, as the top representatives agreed in Helsinki, the same: The strengthening of peace and security and the development of mutually advantageous cooperation on the European Continent...."

All-European development must continue along this path. By giving diplomats from 35 countries the opportunity to exchange opinions on such an important question, the Belgrade meeting has fulfilled its main task. The representatives of the foreign ministers of the countries which took part in the all-European conference expressed their determination to continue to fulfill all the provisions of the final act in a unilateral, bilateral and multilateral sense. And that is the main thing.

SOVIET SOCIALIST STATES' STAND AT BELGRADE PRAISED

LD141600Y Moscow TASS in English 1555 GMT 14 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, March 14, TASS--TASS political commentator Igor Orlov writes:

It goes without saying that the Belgrade forum and its results constitute a constructive step towards the implementation of the agreements achieved in Helsinki at the historic Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The feigned disappointment and pessimism, which certain Western press organs are now trying hard to sow in connection with the results of the Belgrade meeting, are unable to conceal this obvious fact.

It is worth nothing, first and foremost, that the representatives of 35 states have again stressed the importance they attach to the detente, which is continuing after the adoption of the final act in Helsinki, despite all the difficulties and obstacles. It is essentially necessary, according to their unanimously expressed opinion, to carry out the provisions of the final act in order to develop this process.

The participants of the meeting confirmed the resolution of their governments to carry out fully on unilateral, bilateral and multilateral lines all the provisions of the final act. It has also been recognized that the exchange of views in Belgrade constitutes a valuable contribution to the achievement of the goals laid down by the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

It is important to stress that in spite of the efforts of definite circles, primarily in the United States, it was impossible to divert the Belgrade forum from the principal problems connected with the further development of the process of relaxation and of strengthening European security. Precisely these problems were placed in the centre of the meeting's attention. The socialist states may be satisfied by the fact that they have advanced once again the main initiatives in these matters. It is pertinent to note that the exchange of views proceeded on the Soviet-proposed platform of actions to strengthen the military detente in Europe, and also on the Soviet proposals to hold interstate conferences on questions of the environment, power-engineering and transport services.

Of substantial interest were the concrete proposals of other socialist states, aimed at strengthening security, deepening and expanding cooperation on the continent.

Very useful also were the proposals of a whole line of neutral and other Western states, which realize the rich potential opportunities opening up in the area of all-European cooperation on the principles of the final act.

"The Belgrade meeting, in our opinion," Leonid Brezhnev noted last May, "is to form a bridge into the morrow, to expand the possibilities for new initiatives aimed at strengthening pace in Europe and throughout the world, for that matter." The Soviet diplomats were guided at the Belgrade meeting by this very clear, optimistic and constructive thesis.

The meeting has confirmed that the USSR and other socialist states are consistently striving for the implementation of all the agreements reached in Helsinki. The attempts of the representatives of the United States and some other NATO countries to revise these agreements under the pretext of their "development", but actually for the purpose of legalizing interference in the internal affairs of the socialist states, have met and will meet in the future with the most resolute rebuff.

The Soviet Union and other socialist states are fully resolved to carry out step by step all the principles of the final act. They urge everybody, who is dedicated to the historic cause, started in Helsinki, to abide strictly by this most important document, to develop and add concrete contents to the noble process of relaxation, to strengthen confidence and cooperation on the continent.

PODKLYUCHNIKOV EXAMINES SALT, MIDEAST, CSCE, MORE

LD1411177 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Mar 78 p 4 LD

[Mai Podklyuchnikov review: "The International Week"]

[Text] On calendar pages for last week 8 March is colored red--International Women's Day, the holiday of the unity and solidarity of the whole world's working women. The happiness of mothers, wives and sisters and the joy and bright future of children are inseparable from peace on earth.

The Soviet Union and the socialist community countries, coordinating their efforts, are continuing to strive consistently for the consolidation and deepening of the relaxation of tension and oppose the schemes of its enemies.

After adopting a concluding document, the Belgrade meeting of representatives of the states which participated in the all-European conference finished its work. Throughout the world the protest movement against the U.S. Government's intention to begin production of the neutron bomb and its deployment on the territory of NATO countries in Western Europe is growing.

Ethiopia's armed forces and detachments of the people's militia are successfully carrying out offensive operations in the Ogaden region. The Somali Government has adopted a decision on withdrawing its troops from Ethiopian territory.

The Rhodesian military clique carried out a new act of armed aggression against Zambia. Israeli Defense Minister Weizman has begun a visit to the United States.

This week France was full of heated election battles. Today marks the first round of voting in the elections for the republic's National Assembly. In Italy several parties, including the Italian Communist Party, reached an agreement on the program for the country's future government which Christian Democrat G. Andreotti is forming.

On the Principles of Internationalism

International Women's Day was marked by the people of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries ceremonially and joyfully, with a feeling of deep respect for women--the mother, the worker and the patriot. It passed as a festival of true women's equality, which is lastingly enshrined in the new Soviet Constitution and the fundamental laws of other fraternal countries and is reliably guaranteed by socialism. The high public recognition of the active role of women in the countries of our community is visible evidence of the true democratism of the socialist system and its outstanding gains in the sphere of human rights.

The fraternal countries are working constantly to further strengthen their unity and cohesion and develop and deepen all-round cooperation. In the past week L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received W. Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, who was in Moscow on a working visit. The meeting was characterized by an atmosphere of traditional friendship and cordiality. It was again confirmed that complete unity of views exists on all the questions discussed.

During W. Stoph's visit attention was devoted to the implementation of agreements on the elaboration of a long-term program of specialization and cooperativization of production between the USSR and the GDR, and certain concrete questions connected with the preparation of long-term special purpose programs of cooperation between CEMA member countries were examined.

The whole world received the news with joy: The world's first international team, working on the space scientific research complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-27--Soyuz-28, fulfilled its task with honor. Cosmonauts A. Gubarev and V. Remek returned to Earth. Now the lofty title of "Cosmonaut-Pilot" also exists in fraternal Czechoslovakia. The success of the international team is a striking example of effective cooperation between fraternal states within the framework of the Intercosmos program. The joint work in orbit by the Soviet and Czechoslovak cosmonauts was a new demonstration of the mighty life-giving force of socialist internationalism.

The press of all countries spoke with enthusiasm of the courage, tenacity and immense capacity for work of Yu. Romanenko and G. Grechko who are continuing their space watch.

In the past week fraternal countries continued the discussion of the results of the conference of secretaries of the central committees of the socialist countries' communist and workers parties held in Budapest recently. It is an important landmark in further improving cooperation between fraternal parties. The PZPR Central Committee Politburo and the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, at their sessions, evaluated highly the course and results of the conference and expressed the opinion that such conferences will serve the further strengthening of the joint actions of fraternal parties in the ideological and foreign policy spheres. "The conference," the newspaper NEUES DEUTSCHLAND writes, "again confirmed that only Marxist-Leninists, armed with a scientific view of the world, can supply the answer to the basic questions facing mankind."

The countries of the socialist community are together waging the struggle for peace and security. In the past week eight fraternal states--the USSR, Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Mongolia, Poland, Romania and Czechoslovakia--put forward an important new initiative at the Geneva disarmament committee: They introduced for its consideration a draft convention on banning nuclear neutron weapons.

The People's Will Gained the Upper Hand

The work begun on 4 October last year has been completed by the Belgrade meeting of representatives of the states which took part in the all-European conference. Its results are of a positive nature.

In the concluding document, the representatives of the participating states noted "the significance they attach to detente, which is continuing after the adoption of the final act in spite of the difficulties and obstacles encountered." Their exchange of opinions concerned both the fulfillment of the provisions of the final act and the tasks defined by the all-European conference, and questions of improving mutual relations between states, consolidating security and developing cooperation on our continent and developing the process of detente in the future. The exchange of opinions which took place--as the concluding document notes--represents a valuable contribution to achieving the aims defined by the all-European conference. [paragraph continues]

The Belgrade meeting demonstrated the European people's determination to continue to follow the path embarked on in Helsinki, where the foundations were laid for a new stage in the relaxation of tension and the establishment, in international life, of the principles of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems.

All this is of great significance. The USSR and the other socialist countries made a major contribution to the positive result of the meeting. This was also promoted by the constructive approach of neutral states and several capitalist states. However, mention must also be made of another position which appeared in Belgrade. Numerous propagandist diversions and other unworthy maneuvers--this is what distinguished the conduct of the U.S. delegation and those of some of their NATO partners. They openly attempted to sidetrack the meeting and divert it into the arena of confrontation. These attempts failed. The principles of peaceful coexistence, reflected in the Helsinki accords, again demonstrated their force and vitality. This was warmly approved by all who desire the consolidation of peace.

At the same time there are those in the West who are dissatisfied with the outcome of the meeting and regret that it was not possible to change its nature and aims. This was precisely the basic tone of an interview given to the American press by A. Goldberg, who headed the U.S. delegation. Britain's THE GUARDIAN also does not agree with the results of Belgrade, and grumbles about the "inability" to adopt measures "to improve" the process of implementing the Helsinki accords. But in reality it is not this which worries THE GUARDIAN or Goldberg. They are displeased by the failure of the plans of Western imperialist circles laying claim to interference in other states' internal affairs, which would be nothing short of flouting the Helsinki principles.

In Belgrade the people's desire for detente and the consolidation of peace and mutually advantageous cooperation again gained the upper hand.

"Putting a Bullet In Your Own Foot"

In recent months the Soviet-American talks on strategic offensive arms limitation have made headway, and the possibility of their successful completion has begun to emerge. At the same time those in the United States who would like to jeopardize the talks by turning them into a lever for exerting pressure on the Soviet Union on all kinds of international problems have begun to show increased activity.

In the past week the discussion of this absurd idea has continued in the United States. Among the politicians propagandizing this irresponsible approach, which has become known as "linkage" is, in particular, Baker, Senate Republican leader. In an interview broadcast on an ABC television program, he went so far as to say that the Soviet Union's support for the victim of aggression--Ethiopia--is "open aggression," and, on this basis, called for "the suspension of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks."

The course proposed by the supporters of "linkage" is arousing anxiety among the peace-loving American public. In effect the desire to exert pressure and thus threaten talks on such important questions as strategic arms limitation could have far reaching effects. On this point the New York TIMES noted: "In the last analysis, an agreement on strategic arms limitation would be made dependent on the prior settlement of all other Soviet-American disputes. Such tactics will clearly not be effective."

It is apparent from press agency reports that the American public believes the time has come to complete the talks on the limitation of strategic offensive arms and sign a corresponding agreement with the Soviet Union. In this respect attention is drawn to the fact that such an agreement is by no means only in the USSR's interests. It is no less necessary to the United States. As P. Tsongas and D. Bonker, members of the House of Representatives, stated, efforts to limit nuclear arms "are in accordance with the interests of both the United States and the Soviet Union." C. Pell, member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, also spoke in favor of the speedy conclusion of a new agreement between the USSR and the United States on strategic arms limitation. He called for the continuation of efforts aimed at achieving an effective and all-embracing agreement. Senator R. Clark pointed out that the Soviet-American talks are of very great significance and so must be approached with an extremely responsible attitude. L. Aspin, member of the House of Representatives, published an article in the newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR in which he shows that by breaking off the talks and unleashing a new round in the arms race, the United States would gain nothing: After spending immense sums, it would still not achieve military supremacy.

The Washington POST called the problem of "linkage" "just as effective as putting a bullet in your own foot." The accuracy of the newspaper's witty comparison cannot be denied.

There Is Only One Way

The theme of the Near East never left the pages of the world press last week. This is understandable. The situation in the region remains explosive. As a result of the actions of the imperialist forces and of Arab reaction, which has alined itself with these forces, the situation has become even more complicated. New obstacles have appeared on the path to a Near East settlement.

During a recent Cairo reception for U.S. special envoy, Atherton, who had completed his latest round of "shuttle diplomacy," having visited a number of Near East capitals, the Egyptian president declared that it is essential that the United States "continue its efforts." Behind these words lies a clear hope that the U.S. Government, realizing the difficult position of the Egyptian leadership, which has found itself in a state of isolation among the Arab countries, and in an effort to salvage Egypt's separate course, will exert pressure on Israel to force Tel Aviv to make at least some minor concessions. But no signs of any pro-Arab "effort" by the United States have been noticed. There cannot be any such efforts. On the contrary, the facts indicate that the pressure is being exerted in another direction--on Cairo. Making use of Washington's support, Israel's ruling circles are declaring their annexationist claims increasingly openly. Last week the U.S. press wrote a great deal about the fact that Begin has no intention of withdrawing Israeli troops from the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip. He is not concealing his plans for the continued occupation of Arab lands.

Meanwhile Israeli Defense Minister Weizman, who set off for the United States last week, took with him a long list of weapons which Israel would now like to obtain from the United States. According to press reports, the total cost of these arms is about $1 billion. The newspapers are also writing that in Washington Weizman discussed long-term requests for the delivery of arms estimated at $13.5 billion. Moreover, the Israeli minister's task also includes preparing the ground for Begin's visit to the United States scheduled for 14 March.

The capitulationists' line has its own "logic." This logic is evidently being followed by Cairo in displaying, according to foreign press reports, a readiness to make new concessions to the aggressor. At the same time the Cairo authorities are continuing to kindle an anti-Palestinian campaign. Matters are heading toward a de facto refusal to recognize the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

Meanwhile, life again and again convinces us that an all-embracing settlement in the Near East is possible only through the Geneva peace conference with the participation of all interested parties, including the PLO.

The Soviet Union's position was exhaustively expounded by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium in a conversation with Yassir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, when he was visiting Moscow. L.I. Brezhnev confirmed the principled course of the CPSU and Soviet state aimed at achieving an all-embracing Near East settlement, an inalienable component of which is the guarantee of the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine. He noted that the Soviet Union invariably takes the side of the just cause of the Arab people of Palestine, who are steadfastly waging a struggle for their freedom and national independence.

The Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries and the forces of peace and progress are making every effort to insure that detente, which has already gained momentum, makes successful headway in the interests of all mankind.

NEUTRON BLACKMAIL WILL COMPLICATE U.S.-USSR RELATIONS

LD141335Y Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 11 Signed to Press 9 Mar 78 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "In a Decisive Sphere"]

[Excerpt] A Long and Arduous Path

There have been concrete and tangible results in the socialist countries' hard struggle to establish the principles of detente and peaceful coexistence in the practice of international relations. Detente, which was initiated by the socialist community, predetermined the readiness of countries with different social systems to solve very complex international problems at the negotiating table. Detente has insured the necessary degree of trust in relations between states. But the path of detente has been long and arduous. "It would be completely naive to think that peace is easy to achieve, that we only have to mention the word peace and the bourgeoisie will hand it to us on a plate," Vladimir Ilich Lenin said. The most reactionary forces of the capitalist world, who see the deepening of detente as a threat to their privileges and to the profits of the military corporations, are stepping up provocations against the easing of international tension. The essential choice at the moment is: either the world continues along the path of mutually advantageous cooperation and strengthening of trust, or it is threatened with the prospect of being plunged into an even more dangerous arms race which would lead to the brink of a military catastrophe.

In its attempts to torpedo the detente process the NATO military is gambling on the neutron weapon. It is natural that the American generals, who once tested the "efficacy" of weapons of destruction in the jungles of Vietnam, should now be planning to convert the territory of Western Europe into a firing range for the possible application of the "neutron death."

The movement against the production of the neutron bomb and its deployment in Western Europe has assumed a massive scale. The essence of the inhuman strategy of the Pentagon and like-minded people at NATO headquarters was expressed by F. Barnaby, leader of the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute. He said that the neutron bomb cannot make the Atlantic alliance's policy "more reasonable." In his view, the neutron bomb enables NATO's irresponsible military leaders to justify the use of nuclear weapons.

In fact, the implementation of the Pentagon's neutron strategy threatens to exacerbate sharply the entire situation in the center of the European Continent. The Soviet Union cannot remain indifferent to NATO's plans to produce and deploy the neutron weapon in Western Europe. In fact, the implementation of these plans is tantamount to the start of a new spiral of the nuclear arms race. The Soviet Union describes the neutron strategy of Washington and other NATO states as an attempt to employ diktat and blackmail in relations with the socialist countries, in particular at the talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, for the purpose of acquiring unilateral advantages on the continent.

Political pressure and threats of force have always failed when they have been tried against our country. This futile policy can only complicate the international situation, particularly of Soviet-American relations. This also applies to the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, which have already been able to produce a concrete, practical result and to impart fresh impetus to military detente. As L.I. Brezhnev stressed at the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium session, "...we are for the speediest completion of talks on the principles of equal security." But it is the very observance of these principles which is not to the liking of the U.S. leaders who have repeatedly acknowledged as an objective fact the state of strategic military parity between the USSR and the United States. They are demonstrating, by their practical actions, attempts to violate this foundation for the development of cooperation with the USSR.

In the new fiscal year the Pentagon intends to raise its budget to $130 billion. Despite the demands by the people of Western Europe for a reduction in mili y appropriations and for acceptance of the Soviet Union's proposal on supplementing political detente with military detente, the governments of the West European NATO countries are accelerating war preparations. The FRG, Great Britain, Italy and other states in Western Europe are ordering their people to tighten their belts even more and to cough up more billions to expedite the arms race.

In a recent speech General Haig, supreme commander of NATO armed forces in Europe, used the word..."progress" to describe this dangerous trend which is hostile to the interests of the West European people. Evidently, Pentagon-style "progress" means new obstacles on the path to detente, the intensification of anti-Soviet hysteria, the financing of a policy aimed at reviving the spirit and practice of the cold war and attempts to gain unilateral advantages.

In Europe's Interests

The position of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states at the Belgrade meeting is distinguished by determination to insure successes in the relaxation of tension while, at the same time, insuring equal security for all participants in the all-European conference. This forum which, in accordance with the Helsinki accord, was to examine the question of the fulfillment of the provisions of the final act, is coming to a close.

The final document adopted in Belgrade expresses the determination of the governments of the participants countries to continue the process of strengthening security and cooperation in Europe, started by the state and government heads at the all-European conference in Helsinki in 1975. An understanding was reached on this by the countries which signed the final act. The unswerving fulfillment of the act's provisions is binding on all participants of the Belgrade meeting. In the light of this, any attempts undertaken by delegates from NATO countries to revise the spirit and letter of the final act run counter to the interests of the European people and the interests of security on the continent. The significance of the meeting of representatives of the states which participated in the all-European conference lies in the fact that it focused attention on vital problems of our continent's security, helped to draw definite conclusions from the positive development in Europe since Helsinki and, at the same time, contributed to exposing the intrigues of the enemies of the further deepening of European detente.

The antagonism between the forces of peace and war is becoming increasingly tense and fierce. Detente and the arms race cannot develop forever on parallel courses; they are mutually exclusive. The Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries see it as their historic task to multiply efforts aimed at curbing the arms race and placing a reliable barrier in the way of the "neutron death" and other types of mass-destruction weapons. This is the decisive area of international policy.

ECONOMIC ACHIEVEMENTS OF SOCIALIST WORKERS HAILED

LD141615Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Mar 78 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[Editorial: "The Advance of Creative Workers"]

[Text] The socialist countries are distinguished by the steady and broad creative advance and the ever newer achievements of their national economy. We recall that in 1917 the first state of workers and peasants accounted for less than 3 percent of world industrial production. But now the CEMA countries produce approximately one-third of the world's industrial output. The dynamism and consistency of our socioeconomic plans, their depth, scale, purposefulness and finally their humanism cannot but cause delight; they are unequaled!

Against this background the state of the capitalist economy, which is experiencing a further increase of difficulties and contradictions, is particularly unattractive. Even the leading country of the capitalist world--the United States--did not succeed, for example, in avoiding a decline in the growth of industrial production. Japan and the Common Market countries are preparing to cut back production in shipbuilding by at least half. Recent statistical data point to the total failure of Italy's economic policy. These and many other facts attest not only to the continuing crisis of capitalist production but also to the fundamental organic defects in the capitalist system itself. A report published by experts of the OECD, which includes 24 industrially developed capitalist countries, comes to the far-reaching conclusion that Western economic instability is growing and at the same time the people's faith in the governments' ability to regulate the economy is disappearing. The very possibility of consistent production growth is being questioned.

Admissions are truly eloquent. You do not have to be an economist to understand who is paying for the inability of the bourgeois governments to run the economy and to insure the consistent growth of production. It is the working masses who primarily and mainly feel the bite of the merciless pressure of unemployment, inflation, poverty....

In the countries of socialism a further improvement in the well-being of the working people invariably accompanies the growth of the economy. Herein lies the essence of our socioeconomic policy. It is now being enriched with new content. This has been decisively facilitated by instruction in building the developed socialist society, which was most fully expressed in the works of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and in the new USSR Constitution. Favorable conditions for resolving the tasks of economic building in the era of the scientific and technical revolution are created by our states' coordinated peace-loving foreign policy, which has led to a deepening of the process of detente in international relations and to the extension of cooperation among countries with differing political systems. Broad and intensive economic, scientific and technical ties fill the detente process with specific content, strengthen it and help make it irreversible.

The teaching on developed socialism serves as a theoretical basis for political directives and forms a scientific basis and ideological political fulcrum for resolving all the tasks of building it, including economic tasks. At the present stage the main task for the development of the socialist economy is a steady rise in the efficiency of social production and the quality of all work. Proceeding from these general theses, the results of economic development in the past year have been discussed, and the plans for the present year determined at plenums of the fraternal parties' central committees at sessions of the socialist countries' parliaments. In order to fulfill these plans we must work hard and persistently and overcome known [izvestnyy] difficulties. But these are difficulties of growth, these are the ever more complex tasks of the economy of mature socialism, these are uncharted paths.

The political and moral capital of real socialism that we have accumulated is a tremendous help in raising the efficiency of social production and in overcoming the various complications. We are working together, elaborating and coordinating our plans, in the interests of all and of each member of our community. The comprehensive program of socialist economic integration has become the true compass of the coordination of efforts and means and of the joint utilization of the fraternal countries' material wealth and scientific and technical experience. It has made it possible to expand the arsenal of forms of cooperation, which have already justified themselves and those which have emerged recently. Suffice it to refer to the long-term targeted programs, the multilateral agreements on specialization and collaboration and the joint construction of about 30 important projects in various sectors of industry. We have set a course for the joint resolution of problems of raw materials, fuel and energy, foodstuffs and transport.

Besides scientific and technical and material reserves, the socialist countries possess one other reserve--exceptionally important to us. It is the creative activity of people of labor.

In our countries foremost workers are the most respected members of society, and their rewarding is a common event. However, recent reports from Budapest and Sofia appeared on the pages of many of the world's newspapers and were heard on television and radio broadcasts. A large group of Hungarian and Bulgarian workers were awarded the Soviet honorific badge "Victor of the 1977 Socialist Competition."

Awards were presented to more than 900 leading production workers in all sectors of the Hungarian national economy. Following the celebrated Red Csepel collective, they mounted socialist competition in honor of the 60th anniversary of Great October. [paragraph continues]

Millions of workers of the fraternal socialist countries mounted a labor vigil in honor of the Great Revolution, its gains and achievements. Thus in the past jubilee year socialist competition was raised to a new, qualitatively higher level. Its forms became more varied and its content deeper.

It is difficult to overestimate the contribution of production innovators and foremost workers to the development of their countries' economy. Their achievements are concrete and weighty. They will serve well to strengthen the material and technical basis of socialism, which means they will improve the life of the working people and will further consolidate the community of socialist states. At the same time the successes in labor competition attest that as the socialist awareness of the broadest people's masses is successfully molded the mighty army of builders of the new society is being filled with new detachments of ideological and skillful fighters.

UN CIRCLES CONCERNED OVER ISRAELI ACTION IN LEBANON

LD150950Y Moscow TASS in English 0910 GMT 15 Mar 78 LD

[Text] New York, March 15 TASS--U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim has expressed serious concern over reports on Israel's intrusion into the territory of southern Lebanon. In U.N. circles it is recalled in this connection that Israel's incessant aggressive actions against neighbouring Lebanon heighten tension in the Middle East and imperil international peace and security. The U.N. General Assembly and the Security Council in their decissions are known to have repeatedly declared for putting an end to Israel's armed provocations against neighbouring Arab states.

AFRICAN UN RESOLUTION ON RHODESIA BLASTS U.S., BRITAIN

LD140946Y Moscow TASS in English 0915 GMT 14 Mar 78 LD

[Text] New York, March 14, TASS--A group of African and non-aligned countries tabled a draft resolution in the United Nations Security Council, which is ending the discussion of the situation in southern Rhodesia. The draft reaffirms solidarity with the Zimbabwe people's struggle for independence and denounces all attempts and strategems of the illegal regime designed to retain racialist minority rule and to prevent the granting of independence to Zimbabwe. It declares that any "internal settlement" under the auspices of the illegal regime is illegal and unacceptable and calls upon all states not to recognize such a settlement.

The document of the African and non-aligned countries says that the continuing existence of the illegal regime in southern Rhodesia is a source of danger and instability in the region and constitutes a serious threat to international peace and security.

The African and non-aligned countries expressed anxiety over the unceasing acts of aggression by the Salisbury regime against neighbouring independent states of Africa and over the persecution of freedom champions.

The draft resolution of African and non-aligned countries encountered sharp resistance by delegations of Western countries, above all, Britain and the United States, which, not daring to denounce the racialists' actions in public, in United Nations lobbies threaten to vote against this document.

UN HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION CONDEMNS CHILE, ISRAEL

LD1017187 Moscow TASS in English 1637 GMT 10 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Geneva, March 10, TASS--The 34th session of the United Nations Human Rights Commission that ended today adopted important decisions on a number of topical problems.

Contrary to the negative stand of several western countries, the commission condemned by overwhelming majority vote the continuing flagrant violations of human rights in Chile, in Israeli-occupied Arab territories, including Palestine, and in the south of Africa.

In the resolution adopted by them, members of the commission branded with infamy the Chilean military junta that systematically and on a mass scale suppresses human rights, has liquidated constitutional and all other guarantees of these rights and ruthlessly persecutes all those suspected of being in opposition to the regime.

The commission strongly condemned the policy of annexation pursued by Israel in occupied Arab territories and qualified it as a war crime and a challenge to mankind.

The participants in the session confirmed the right of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination and creation of an independent sovereign state. They pressingly called on all states and international organizations to give it increased aid in this through its sole legitimate representative--the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Studied at the commission's meetings was a report on the inhuman policy of apartheid and racial discrimination in the south of Africa. Containing a wealth of factual material, the report noted that the native population of the Republic of South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe is being subjected to cruel repressions by the police and to forcible resettlements. Members of the commission condemned the assistance given by a number of capitalist countries and multinational monopolies to the racist regimes in the area.

CHAIRMAN OF UN COMMITTEE DEMANDS END TO AID TO S. AFRICA

LD1408207 Moscow TASS in English 0817 GMT 14 Mar 78 LD

[Text] New York, March 14, TASS--Chairman of the U.N. Special Committee Against Apartheid Leslie Harriman (of Nigeria) has called for an end to all foreign capital investments into the economy of the racist Republic of South Africa and also all types of financial aid being granted by some Western countries to the Pretoria authorities. Western financial institutes, giving aid to the racist regime, bear a grave responsibility for [illegible] military preparations and the build-up of the repressive apparatus of the authorities of the Republic of South Africa, Leslie Harriman noted.

With the international year of struggle against apartheid due to begin on March 21, the special committee called for an end to all forms of cooperation with the regime of the Republic of South Africa.

COMMITTEE ON UN DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE OPENS PROCEEDINGS

LD141148Y Moscow TASS in English 1025 GMT 14 Mar 78 LD

[Text] New York, March 14 TASS--Proceedings were opened here by the special United Nations committee for the world disarmament conference, whose convocation had been suggested by the Soviet Union and other peaceable countries that are fighting to curb the arms race and materialize the process of relaxation of international tension.

The representative of the USSR, Y. Fokin, speaking at the meeting, emphasized that the recent session of the United Nations General Assembly had once again drawn attention to the danger of the ever faster arms race and stressed the need of limiting it, above all, in the field of nuclear arms.

Attaching exceptional importance to an early solution of the problems of disarmament, the Soviet Union has more than once reaffirmed its readiness to reach an understanding on most radical disarmament measures. In this context, it advanced numerous contructive proposals aimed at curbing the arms race and bring about disarmament. In recent months, the USSR has taken other important initiatives on problems of disarmament, especially nuclear.

This refers to the proposals, advanced on behalf of the Soviet Union by Leonid Brezhnev, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, on a simultaneous halt in the production of nuclear weapons tests and on the mutual renunciation of the manufacture of the neutron bomb. These Soviet proposals aroused great interest and support by many states.

The appearance of a new type of weapon of mass annihilation, the so-called neutron bomb, cannot but arouse particular anxiety irrespective of any "humanitarian" disguise for this barbarous weapon. Aware of the serious consequences of the use of this type of weapon of mass annihilation consequences which will follow from its manufacture, the Soviet Union took the initiative in proposing the mutual renunciation of the manufacture of this weapon.

The Soviet Union profoundly believes that a world disarmament conference would be the best way of implementing the decisions which are expected from the forthcoming United Nations General Assembly special session on disarmament. In this sense, the special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament is regarded by the Soviet Union as an important stage in the practical preparation for the successful holding of this conference in the near future.

UN COMMITTEE DISCUSSES PEACEFUL USES OF OUTER SPACE

LD141220Y Moscow TASS in English 1107 GMT 14 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Geneva, March 14, TASS--Meetings of the legal subcommittee of the United Nations Committee on Peaceful Uses of Outer Space were started in the Geneva Palace of Nations. On the subcommittee's agenda is the development of draft principles of the activity of state in the use of artificial earth satellites for direct beaming of TV programmes and a draft treaty on the moon. Legal aspects of long-distance sounding of the earth from space will also be discussed in purposes of working out draft principles of the activity of states in this sphere. The subcommittee will work till April 7.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AT CROSSROADS, DETENTE URGED

LD141235Y Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 11 Signed to Press 9 Mar 78 p 14 LD

[Article by Nikolay Karev, ZA RUBEZHOM editor for the American Countries Department: "The Most Urgent Task"]

[Text] The President's state of the Union message, the discussion in Congress of military appropriations and other recent important events in the American capital have provoked an avalanche of contradictory statements, articles, commentaries and television programs in the U.S. on the questions of war and peace.

The draft federal budget submitted to Congress by the U.S. President envisages military appropriations of $128.4 billion--a record figure for any period of American history. In the next fiscal year, which begins 1 October this year, the U.S. administration is earmarking more than 100 times more for military purposes than it did in the prewar period and considerably more than it did during World War II. Nevertheless, the leaders of the military-industrial complex, through the U.S. defense secretary, have declared the budget to be "meager."

The Pentagon and the military corporations are working toward a new spiral of the arms race, embracing the most destructive means of warfare--something which can have only one result: a sharp intensification of the danger of a nuclear-missile catastrophe. With this aim, "hawks" of every stripe, who oppose the policy of peaceful coexistence and who are striving to insure military superiority over the USSR, have mounted a mighty propaganda campaign in Congress, the press and on television.

Every day, Defense Secretary H. Brown, Adm J. Holloway, Navy Chief of Staff [as published] O. Brown, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, CIA Director Turner and other high-ranking Pentagon and intelligence officials address Congress, appear on television, organize press conferences and write articles. Fueling the myth of the so-called "Soviet threat" they call for the intensification of the arms race and shamelessly concoct "scenarios" for warfare. According to AVIATION WEEK AND SPACE TECHNOLOGY, the U.S. Air Force is currently implementing a broad program of excercises, working on tactics for fighting against the Soviet Air Force. This program is publicized through the bourgeois press and television and is supported by Senator Jackson and other bellicose U.S. congressmen. Representative David Bonior told representatives of the press: "As a power the United States is at least the first among equals, and other countries will yield to its might if it is displayed."

Defense Secretary Harold Brown recently reduced these and other similar provocative remarks to their common denominator in his report on the U.S. military budget and in his 20 February speech to the Los Angeles World Affairs Council. Juggling with his concocted thesis of the "threat of the emergence of a conflict between the USSR and the United States," he essentially urged Washington to effect an unlimited buildup of nuclear-missile armaments. "Both we and they (The Soviet Union--N.K.) are heavyweights, and I am sure that we will continue to be nimbler than they are," he boasted. Brown has outlined a "5-year plan for the arms race" which is being submitted by the Pentagon, which he called a "long-distance runner,". The U.S. military budget is to increase to $172.7 billion by 1983 to allow the creation of new strategic and conventional weapons systems.

The Pentagon chief disclosed that the United States has already created a new, considerably more powerful nuclear warhead for the Minuteman strategic missiles, is testing the Trident missile complex for new submarines, is developing the MX intercontinental missile, which would be placed on mobile launchers, and is preparing to launch production of long-range cruise missiles. And it is worth adding: The neutron bomb has been created and the Pentagon wants to deploy it on West European territory. In addition to this, other weapons systems, which are more dangerous to people, are at the research and development stage.

Sober-minded America resolutely opposes the Pentagon's militarist plans, which are dangerous to the cause of peace. The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR recently warned adventure lovers: "If there is any conviction which is shared by Americans nowadays, it is a sharply negative attitude toward not only war but also any U.S. steps which might drag our country into another war." All U.S. public opinion polls have invariably revealed that approximately 75 percent of Americans advocate concluding a new strategic arms limitation agreement and developing trade and other fruitful relations with the Soviet Union. The USSR's proposals for the simultaneous ending of nuclear weapons production by all states, and the conclusion of a treaty on a total ban on nuclear weapons tests and on the states' mutual renunciation of neutron bomb production have received due attention in broad public circles.

There is a growing number of people inside and outside the United States who realize that to disregard these trends and, still more, to make concessions to detente's opponents can only whet the latters' appetite.

In this connection the article "The Task of Strategic Arms Limitation: Prospects and Problems" published in PRAVDA has aroused serious reflection in the United States. Many sober-minded politicians and public figures are warning Washington that the attempts to intimidate the Soviet Union are doomed to failure, while a new upsurge of the arms race would intensify the danger of a nuclear-missile conflict with all the ensuing consequences for all countries, including the United States itself. This opinion is shared by people on all continents.

The people of the European countries demand that the arms race be ended and resolutely oppose the U.S. plans to deploy the neutron bomb in Western Europe. They are holding protest demonstrations, and heated debates are taking place in parliaments.

The position of the developing states is outlined in their joint document, which has been submitted for discussion to the preparatory committee for the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament, and in which they resolutely demand that the arms race be ended and nuclear war outlawed. "In that case, tremendous human, natural, scientific, technical and financial resources could be channeled into eliminating hunger and disease or solving the other urgent economic and social problems which impede development in many parts of the world," it says.

The will of all the world's peoples has also been reflected in two UN Secretariat reports prepared for the special session--on the possible consequences of the use of nuclear weapons and on certain social consequences of disarmament. The achievement of general and complete disarmament would be a great boon for all mankind--that is their thrust.

The American military's policy line of intensifying the arms race and creating monstrous arsenals of strategic weapons is a challenge to all the people and states struggling to deepen the relaxation of international tension.

"International relations," L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, stresses, "are now at a crossroads that lead to the growth of trust and cooperation or to the growth of mutual fears, suspicions and the accumulation of weapons--roads leading ultimately to lasting peace, or, at best, to brinkmanship. Detente makes it possible to choose the path of peace. It would be a crime to miss this opportunity. The most important and urgent task now is to end the arms race which has swept through the world."

MAJORITY OF AMERICANS WANT NUCLEAR ARMS CONTROL PACT

LD1415187 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 14 Mar 78 LD

[Text] According to data from the U.S. State Department, 71 percent of Americans are in favor of the conclusion of an agreement on nuclear arms control between the United States and the Soviet Union. Increasingly broad circles of the American public are joining in the struggle against the unrestrained arms race and especially the nuclear arms race. Recently a coalition for a new foreign and military policy, uniting 40 different public, trade union and religious organizations, was formed with a headquarters in Washington. It is seeking to win a reduction in government military spending and is striving to expose the lies of the bosses of the military-industrial complex about the need to increase arms, which influences many Americans.

A statement published by this organization severely criticizes the draft federal budget for fiscal 1979, which envisages an increase in Pentagon spending to the record level of almost $130 billion. There is no justification, says the statement, for such a sharp increase in military allocations. In this matter the government has been led by those who want to twist even further the spiral of military spending, deriving enormous profits from this.

Many American trade unions are criticizing the White House decision to increase military allocations. The (?AU NEWS), the paper of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, points out that almost one quarter of every dollar paid out in American taxes goes for military spending, and thereby deprives the social program of necessary resources. The paper calls for a reduction in the Pentagon's budget and for the transfer of the resources thus released to providing work for the population, housing construction and easing the desperate position of blacks and other national minorities.

Many politicians are criticizing the arms race. Conyers, a member of the House of Representatives, in a statement at a press conference in Washington, refuted the American military's assertion that the arms race strengthened the national security of the United States. On the contrary, stressed Conyers, it increases the risk of nuclear conflict. Soberminded America clearly recognizes the threat that is posed by the Pentagon's plans to create the neutron bomb. As a protest against these sinister intentions, petitions have been sent to the White House and the Defense Department for several months. All realistically minded Americans are demanding that specific steps be taken to curtail the arms race.

NO FORMAL DECISION, BUT WORK ON NEUTRON BOMB CONTINUES

ID141928Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 14 Mar 78 ID

[Report by Washington correspondent Yuriy Soltan]

[Text] The United States is pressing on with the production of neutron nuclear weapons. True, the White House is still refraining from a formal decision, but work to this end is proceeding at full speed in the United States. They are trying to do this with as little publicity as possible. Allocations of funds for the creation of experimental examples of neutron nuclear warheads are not put under the military sections of the budget, but under civilian sections, in particular under the Department of Energy, where research in this field has begun. According to the assertions of local specialists, even at the present rate, the United States will have a sufficient number of neutron warheads in 2 years to re-equip its forces in Western Europe.

Appropriate plans are being worked out in the Pentagon. The United States would like to place all the responsibility for making a decision, which is so serious in its consequences, on the West European countries. They are being asked, according to the Pentagon's scheme, to appeal to Washington for the deployment of neutron weapons on their territory.

The U.S. public is following the ominous Pentagon plans with growing alarm. A letter asking President Carter not to put the neutron bomb into production is being sent by congressmen, eminent scientists and ordinary Americans. We condemn the plans for the production of the neutron bomb, said Edith Villastrigo, the head of the Women's Strike for Peace organization. We consider the proposal of the Soviet Union and the other countries of socialism for a treaty on the mutual renunciation of the creation of nuclear weapons to be important and timely. We shall wage an active struggle to have this proposal implemented.

'DANGEROUS' U.S. PERSIAN GULF POLICY STILL IN EFFECT

ID141025Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Mar 78 Morning Edition p 5 ID

[Special correspondent V. Kassis article: "Kuwait Reflected in the Gulf"]

[Excerpt] Kuwait is presently implementing its latest, 1976-1980 5-year plan, under which $4.375 billion have been allocated for industrial development. There are plans to build as many as 70 major industrial projects in these years.

Additional thousands of kilowatts of electric power are required for the erection of new city dwellings, plants and water-purification installations. This is why Kuwait is vitally interested in good quality electrical equipment with high technical qualities.

It was pleasant to hear that the Kuwaitis highly value products marked "made in the USSR." They showed me the details of a Soviet transformer shining in the sun in one of the capital's quarters. In the complex city economy of Al Kuwayt these units play an unexaggerated tremendous role.

Kuwait is a state where oil is the driving force of the economy. It is precisely oil and not pearls of dates which, from the beginning of the thirties, began to attract the attention of the imperialist states. Much has since changed on the banks of the gulf. Independent states have appeared and many foreign oil companies have been nationalized. It was indeed a long time ago that the British "gunboat diplomacy" sprung a leak and sank. But still it is obvious that Britain's senior partner in the campaign "east of Suez" did not profit from this lesson.

We recall that on 24 November 1974 the Pentagon sent the American aircraft carrier Constellation to the gulf. Exposing the false story from its military department that the aircraft carrier had entered the gulf exclusively for "familiarization," the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR wrote at the time: The task of the Constellation is to prove that Washington "will not tolerate threats of stopping oil deliveries by the Persian Gulf states...."

Almost 4 years have passed since then, and we are again witnessing the same, dangerous Washington policy in the Persian Gulf. At the end of last month, U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown himself proclaimed this policy. He stated bluntly that the United States intends to deploy its armed forces in the Near East and in the Persian Gulf to "protect" oil extraction.

Commenting on this statement, the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-WATTAN justifiably mentions that the oil which the Pentagon chief is taking care of does not belong to the United States but to the people of this region. The minister's statement, the newspaper stresses, fully corresponds with the role claimed by the United States and local reaction--the role of policemen in the Near East.

As before, Washington is veiling its interference in the affairs of this region with demagogy about some kind of "Soviet threat" to the countries of the Persian Gulf. But these arguments are not having the desired effect on anyone. The Arab people know that the Soviet Union has always advocated equal cooperation among states with differing social systems and is not about to create its own military bases anywhere.

This precise and principled USSR position meets with growing support and understanding in the gulf countries, including Kuwait, with which our country is continuing to develop and strengthen mutually advantageous cooperation with every passing year.

PENTAGON'S AGGRESSIVE DOCTRINES THREATEN STABILITY

ID142136Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1515 GMT 14 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Washington, 14 March--The Pentagon continues to develop its aggressive doctrines described as "counter-force" [dontrsila] and "limited nuclear war" and based on accumulating the potential to carry out a "preemptive nuclear strike." These aggressive doctrines were first spelled out publicly in 1975 by then Secretary of Defense J. Schlesinger, and have been taken up with enthusiasm by his successors. The ranks of their supporters have, according to the New York TIMES, been joined by the present defense secretary, H. Brown, who, as the paper writes, "insists that the United States must be capable of carrying out limited nuclear strikes on industrial and military targets."

The Pentagon is now undertaking, under the leadership of H. Brown, a review of "emergency plans". It is determining targets for nuclear strikes, calculating the required quantities of nuclear weapons and drafting plans for development and disposition of new variants of such weapons. According to the Washington POST the Pentagon plans place special emphasis on raising the military potential in Western Europe and the installation of improved nuclear warheads, neutron bombs and cruise missiles in that area.

The outdated and highly dangerous doctrines promoted by the Pentagon have been causing profound alarm among sober-minded Americans. The Pentagon doctrines, said a member of the Arms Control Association (J.G. Porrol), are creating a danger to international stability and to the strategic balance between the USSR and the United States.

The Pentagon doctrines have been criticised by the authoritative Institute for Policy Studies, which stated that they were "tailor-made for the military-industrial complex." As F. Kaplan, an expert of the institute notes, the U.S. strategic concepts "are not only potentially dangerous but downright mad." The stress laid on "counter-force," far from consolidating U.S. national security, actually undermines it and increases the possibility of nuclear war.

"The chase after the mirage of military superiority is the way to catastrophe, not to America's security," R. Barnett, the director of the Institute for Policy Studies, emphasized.

PURPORTED CUTS IN DEFENSE SECRETARY'S STAFF MISLEADING

LD1415557 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Mar 78 p 3 LD

[T. Belashchenko article: "How Staff Cuts Have Been Made in the Pentagon..."]

[Text] A merry hullabaloo arose in the Pentagon recently. It is usually not acceptable to make a noise in the corridors there. On the contrary, it is considered good form to go about your business calmly and with an air of importance. But suddenly there was a clamor and uproar, loud laughter and even some exultant exclamations.

There was particular clamor and merriment on the third floor of the main building in the section where office No 3-E 880 and its adjoining, auxiliary offices are located. True, as always it was quiet in the office. For after all, the Pentagon's top boss "himself"--the defense secretary--was there. To make up for this, there was an almighty din in the neighboring rooms. That was made by the celebrating by the members of the defense secretary's personal staff, his military and civilian male and female advisers of every rank. How could they do otherwise since long weeks of depression and sadness which had reigned in those offices had ended, and when once again bright prospects loomed before them.

For the sake of fairness it must be said that these weeks had been very unhappy for many officers and civil servants constituting the defense secretary's closest aides. It had been no laughing matter: Some time last year Secretary Harold Brown had gathered them together and told them that he had at last decided to economize and to meet the taxpayers' demands halfway. After all the President had long ago promised the American people that he would reduce military spending without fail. That meant it was necessary to fulfill this promise somehow. [paragraph continues]

Of course, the Pentagon will never economize on strategic missiles, Trident submarines or the latest aircraft. Neither the defense secretary himself nor those above him intend to do this. Try threatening the billions of dollars long promised to Lockheed, Northrop of General Dynamics. You would immediately find yourself out of a job. So perhaps it is possible to make savings on secretaries and typists. Putting it in a nutshell, the defense secretary told the members of his staff that he had decided to set an example of thrift. Therefore he ordered a 25 percent reduction in his personal staff.

It should be noted here that the defense secretary's immediate staff consists of almost 1,500 assistants, adjutants, clerks, consultants, secretaries, typists and so forth. There are almost 600 generals and officers alone under the defense secretary. Or to be more precise, 577 persons. So there was some room for cutting back.

The officials became gloomy, particularly those of lower rank. They knew that the defense secretary's broom would be sweeping at them most likely. But there were already a large number of unemployed in Washington. Just try finding a job.

It turns out that the Pentagon people had become melancholy for no reason. They did not know their defense secretary. They did not know how zealous he was in looking after the military department. In looking after each bayonet, so to speak, even after each ball-point pen in his department.

Almost the day after the defense secretary made this decision on reductions in his personal staff, the entire U.S. press knew about this statesmanlike move. And what they wrote! Was there anything they did not call the defense secretary's decision? An "example of concern for the taxpayer's dollars," a "model for the struggle to reduce military spending," and much else besides.

Only they did not know, the reporters were unaware, and the readers did not guess, what kind of pill was being prepared for them in the Pentagon. Even many of the officials on the defense secretary's personal staff did not suspect. Otherwise they would not have been anxious about their futures. True, something seemed strange to them--time went by but no one suggested that they should go and collect their final pay. Soon everything fell into place.

The old year had not yet come to an end when encouraging rumors began to circulate in the Pentagon: The defense secretary had just been joking. There would not be any cutbacks! All this was for outside consumption. A clever move, to shut the critics' mouths. This indeed proved to be the truth.

Having signed an order for a 25 percent cutback in his personal staff and having proclaimed this from the rooftops, the Pentagon chief, literally a week later (without superfluous publicity, of course) signed another document--a directive on setting up a special Defense Department staff service agency whose functions include "rendering centralized administrative assistance and operational aid to the defense secretary's staff and to other departments."

"Our establishment" D. Cooke, director of the newly created Defense Department office and former deputy assistant secretary of defense for administration quietly recounted, "not only makes it possible to accommodate all the officers and employees who were threatened by the cutback, but also requires additional personnel. As for the order for a 25 percent cutback, that was just a joke."

The Pentagon is not publicizing this innovation very much. The staff service agency is working without undue publicity. And is publicity necessary? The Defense Department obviously believes that the propaganda fireworks display which accompanied the sensational report on the decision to "sharply reduce" the Pentagon's staff was enough.

U.S. HUMAN RIGHTS POLICY STILL MEANS ANTICOMMUNISM

LD141009Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Mar 78 p 5 LD

[Article by Ye. Yevgenyev: "They All Boil Down..."]

[Text] Apparently Washington is formulating some "new human rights initiatives." Maybe this will involve the right to work for millions of unemployed, the elimination of racial discrimination or even an end to the arbitrary behavior of the CIA and other investigation departments? Not a bit of it. The American capital continues to have its own concept of the "human rights." This includes, of all places, outer space, but it excludes the United States.

Not surprisingly, J. Anderson reports in the Washington POST, the job of formulating the "new initiatives" was entrusted to... the National Security Council! According to the paper's information, Presidential national security adviser Z. Brzezinski said that "human rights" must replace anticommunism as "the basis of our foreign policy."

Clearly, American policy feels a bit queasy on this rotten and unseemly basis. But despite what has been said, they intend only to alter the camouflage. Only a blind man would fail to notice the kinship between anticommunism and Washington's "human rights" propaganda. This false demagoguery, geared exclusively to the struggle against the socialist world, is the very progeny of anticommunism. This is the case with Washington's substitutes: They all boil down to the same thing.

OPEC THREATENED OVER PROPOSAL TO AVOID DOLLAR DECLINE

LD141419Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Mar 78 p 5 LD

[K. Geyvandov dispatch: "Freeing Their Hands"]

[Text] Beirut--The Amir of Kuwait Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah stated a few days ago that his government is examining the question of proposing an extraordinary session of OPEC member countries to discuss the problem of the steady fall in the exchange rate of the U.S. dollar and its effect on the income of the oil-producing states.

The OPEC countries' alarm over the steady fall of the American dollar, as news agencies note, has serious grounds. Payments for the oil they sell are calculated in dollars and, according to the preliminary estimates of OPEC experts, last year alone the oil-producing states lost $10-12 billion because of this. These estimates, the REUTER agency points out, were made on the basis of an average loss of 10-12 percent. However, the Kuwaiti oil experts assert that real losses amount to 20 percent.

In response to the attempts of the oil-producing countries to find a way out of this situation and to avert a further drop in their income from oil exports, threats to undertake measures against these states have been leveled at them by U.S. business and government circles. "The threat in connection with the talk surrounding the dollar," Michel Abu Jawdah, well-known correspondent of the Beirut newspaper AN-NAHAR, writes, "followed the threat by the U.S. Defense Secretary Brown that the Americans are mobilizing three crack groups of troops for direct interference in the oil-producing regions."

PLANS TO STABILIZE DOLLAR RECEIVED WITH SKEPTICISM

LD141420Y Moscow TASS in English 1303 GMT 14 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, March 14, TASS--The bilateral agreement announced by the United States and the FRG on steps to "stabilize" the American dollar was skeptically met in Western capitals. Commenting on the agreement, the Western press draws attention to its limited nature and questions that it would help to check a further decline of the dollar rate and to eliminate the chaos in Western currency markets.

London--The London DAILY TELEGRAPH says that international currency markets had been disappointed by the plans for keeping the dollar rate up, published in Bonn and Washington. They are regarded as far too insignificant and late to compensate the damage sustained by the dollar in recent months. After the details of the plan had been published, the newspaper goes on to say, the dollar rate dropped once again.

Bonn--The West German-American accords, the FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE writes, do not produce the expected results. The dollar rate is still fluctuating. DIE WELT recalls that the dollar position was undermined as early as 1968 when the United States was waging war in Vietnam. According to the CONNER RUNDSCHAU, the steps for the "stabilization" of the American currency are fraught with "many unknowns".

Washington--The American-West German agreement, the economics commentators of the Washington POST, Rowen and Getler, point out, has been met at international currency markets without enthusiasm. The dollar rate once again declined after the details of the "stabilization" plan had been officially announced.

Tokyo--The American dollar exchange rate in the Tokyo currency market hit the lowest post-war level. Only 233.20 yen were offered for one dollar here today.

NOVIKOV SIGNS AGREEMENT WITH COCA COLA ON OLYMPICS

LD142026Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 14 Mar 78 LD

[Text] An agreement was signed today between the organizational committee of Olympiad-80 and the Coca Cola Company, granting this company the title of official supplier of non-alcoholic drink for the [word indistinct] of the 22d Olympiad. The agreement was signed on behalf of the organizational committee by its chairman, Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and on behalf of the Coca Cola Company by John Paul Austin, chairman of the board of directors.

BULGARIA'S TSOLOV MEETS SOVIET OFFICIALS IN MOSCOW

AU142100Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 14 Mar 78 AU

[Text] Tano Tsolov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, met in Moscow with Konstantin Katushev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, permanent representative to CEMA and chairman of the Soviet delegation of the Bulgarian-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation. During the talks, issues of economic cooperation between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union were discussed.

Comrade Tano Tsolov has also met with Ivan Arkhipov, Vladimir Novikov, and Leonid Smirnov, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers, with whom he discussed a wide range of issues concerning mutual economic cooperation.

SHCHERBITSKIY RECEIVES BULGARIAN CONSUL GENERAL IN KIEV

AU141542Y Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 13 Mar 78 AU

[Text] Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee today received Nenkov, Bulgarian consul general in Kiev. Prodan, member of the Central Committee and assistant to the Ukrainian CP Central Committee first secretary and Merkulov, candidate member of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee and chief of the Central Committee Department were present at the conversation, which was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

BULGARIAN EDUCATION DELEGATION VISITS MOSCOW

AU132127Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 13 Mar 78 AU

[Text] Mikhayl Prokofiyev, USSR minister of education, received the delegation of the Bulgarian Ministry of National Education, headed by Drazha Vulcheva, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of national education, in Moscow.

Minister Prokofiyev briefed the guests on the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers concerning development of the education and training of students in the general educational schools and on their preparation for work.

Opinions were exchanged on the further close cooperation between the two ministries.

SERBIA'S CKREBIC HOLDS TALKS WITH SOVIET OFFICIALS

LD141706Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1602 GMT 14 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, March 14, (TANJUG)--Dusan Ckrebic, Republican Executive Council president of the Yugoslav Constituent of Serbia, had talks today with Vitaliy Morozov, first deputy chairman of the Soviet Foreign Economic Relations State Committee, Car Industry Minister Polyakov, and Power Industry Minister Antonov.

The further development of long-term co-production, cooperation, and specialization in machine engineering, metal equipment manufacture, and ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, was discussed in particular. Also discussed were questions concerning investment and credit cooperation in carrying out projects of common interest. In addition, the talks covered Soviet supplies of equipment for hydroelectric and thermoelectric power stations under construction in the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Serbia.

LEFT ACCORD FOR SECOND ROUND VOTING IN FRANCE NOTED

LD142017Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1045 GMT 14 Mar 78 LD

[From the "International Diary" program by Yevgeniy Kochanov]

[Text] It is reported from Paris that in preparing for the second round of voting in the French National Assembly elections, three leftwing parties, which have signed a joint governmental program, have agreed on further cooperation and an action program for a government of leftwing forces' alliance in the event of their victory.

The joint declaration of the leaders of the three parties--the Communist, Socialist and the Left Radicals Movement--stresses that for the first time in the past 30 years left-wing forces have received the support of the majority of the electors in the first round. This opens up the possibility for a government of leftwing parties to come to power.

The three parties have also agreed on the reciprocal withdrawal of candidates in favor of the candidates which received the largest number of votes in the first round and have called on their supporters for a full mobilization of forces in order to secure victory in the second round of voting, which is to take place on 19 March.

LEFT VICTORY IN FRENCH POLL BY NO MEANS GUARANTEED

LD151101Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Mar 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Report by IZVESTIYA correspondent L. Volodin: "Following Round One"]

[Text] Paris, 13 March--The first round of the French parliamentary elections took place Sunday. It was a record in many respects. Some 35,412,000 French people entered their names on the electoral registers--6 million more than in the previous National Assembly elections in 1973. More than 83 percent of the electorate voted, the highest turnout since the war.

It was already clear yesterday when the count began that in many districts the left opposition candidates were running ahead of the candidates from the ruling parties' coalition. According to the latest Interior Ministry data concerning the mainland, the left parties' candidates have gained 48.5 percent of the vote. The Communists received 20.6 percent and the Socialists 22.6 percent of the vote. The representatives of the ruling coalition gained 43.7 percent of the vote, 7.8 percent going to candidates from miscellaneous groupings. According to unofficial data broadcast by radio stations at noon today, the left parties have received a total of more than 50 percent of the vote.

On television yesterday French Communist Party Secretary General G. Marchais stressed that the most important conclusion from round one is that the left forces have gained a majority of the vote. "The majority of the electorate," he said, "has expressed its rejection of the policy of austerity, poverty and unemployment pursued by the ruling coalition. At the same time, they have demonstrated their desire for changes." Marchais noted that most French people have condemned the policy of the rightists. At the same time, this majority could have been stronger if, as the communists proposed, the left parties had acted on the basis of political agreement in accordance with a joint program.

The results of round one, commentators note, reflected a general trend in the mood of the electorate. However, this by no means guarantees victory for the left forces in round two when the rules of the majority system, permitting the mutual withdrawal of candidates, come into force. The bourgeois press is already expressing the hope that round two will "correct" the results of round one.

At midnight yesterday Prime Minister R. Barre made the following comment on the position of the ruling coalition: Nothing has been lost yet. Nor has anything been gained." In the second round the leaders of the coalition intend, if possible, to put forward single candidates to prevent the left from winning.

For their part, the left parties are advocating unity of actions in round two. The Communist Party stresses that a decisive condition for the left forces' victory is their common and clear position in respect to a joint government program and the government which will be called upon to implement it.

CDU/CSU ATTITUDE ON NEUTRON BOMB, OTHER ISSUES BLASTED

ID090947Y Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 7 Mar 78 p 3 ID

[V. Soldatov article: "Who Needs the Policy of Deterrence"]

[Text] Among the paradoxes popular among West German adherents of "pop-art," the following is quite widespread at the present time: Being original means returning to the past. It must be noted that in implementing their program, the supporters of this paradox nevertheless frequently remain with their feet firmly planted on the ground of common sense.

In no way can the same be said of the admirers of the dubious paradox in political circles. They want to return to something which did not disappear of its own accord but which was resolutely rejected.

At the end of February the Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union [CDU/CSU], faction in the West German Bundestag published a statement in which it advocated the adoption of neutron weapons in the Atlantic alliance. The faction, which is tenaciously straining to gain power, gave the following as motive for its decision: It is possible to avert war, it alleges, only "by means of positive deterrence. Neutron weapons intensify deterrence vis-a-vis the Soviet Union.... Neutron weapons do not increase in any degree the risk of a nuclear war."

Much has already been said--including the FRG--both in general and in particular, about neutron weapons. The mass protest movement in the country against the production of neutron weapons and their deployment on FRG territory attests to the public's attitude toward neutron weapons.

But the supporters of nuclear arms escalation have not calmed down either. They are striving with all their might to instill in the public the idea that the West cannot in any way do without neutron weapons. This campaign has become particularly intense just now, when the NATO generals are prodding FRG rightwingers in the back and demanding that the West Germans act as initiators of the deployment of neutron weapons in Western Europe. It would then be easier for Washington to take the unpopular decision, so to speak, on the basis of public demand.

The generals acted in a totally unsophisticated manner when they were seeking their chief argument in favor of the new weapons. Just as throughout all the years of our country's existence, this argument was: "The Soviet Peril." [paragraph continues]

This is what the NATO experts, whose opinion in favor of the creation of neutron weapons was recently published in DIE WELT, are saying: "An acknowledgement by the West of the thesis that since Moscow is at any time in a position to make an attack, then the preservation of peace inevitably leads the West to respond to the Kremlin's representations."

It is put in a florid style but the main idea is clear. It is necessary to prepare for an "attack from the East." It is not a new assertion but one that has been repeated many times in the postwar years. It might be recalled that not so long ago General Close, and others after him, began talking about Soviet tanks which can "reach the Rhine in 48 hours." The bourgeois press concertedly supported this bluff at the highest level, making it the number one news item and all but a sensation for many months.

But at that time and later, when the dust had settled, certain Western politicians, taking cover behind the confusion, said that it is not worth paying much attention to all this ballyhoo. The military, they said, are scaring us as before, in order to get hold of more money for their "toys." Indeed, military appropriations in the majority of NATO countries have been considerably increased for the current year, which in itself indicates that the generals have a good understanding of the secrets of modern advertising.

But is this the sole objective of the generals and certain politicians who are striving for possession of the neutron bomb for purposes of "deterrence"? Excursions into history are made in the NATO experts' memorandum cited in DIE WELT. I too will permit myself to refer to expert opinion.

The British historian Liddell Hart writes in his book "The Second World War" that Hitler used to deluge his generals with "reports that the Russians were preparing for an attack which needed to be urgently forestalled. After crossing the border, the German generals saw for themselves how far the Russians were from aggressive intentions, and realized that the Fuehrer had deceived them."

Politicians following their own, often unseemly--to put it mildly--objectives do not only exist in the past. And it is not only in prewar times that there has been a shortage of knowledge and a surfeit of prejudice. That includes issues which have a direct bearing on the fate of every single person, whether he lives in the Soviet Union or in the FRG.

What to consider as facts while remaining on the solid ground of obvious facts is another question.

Last fall Theo Sommer, chief editor of the West German weekly DIE ZEIT published in the U.S. magazine NEWSWEEK an article under the extremely polemical title "The Ugly German." Citing opinions that are quire widespread abroad, and especially in Western Europe, that in the FRG democracy is being disrupted, fascism is rearing its head, and so forth, the author strove with all his might to convince the U.S. audience of the absurdity of such assertions.

Sommer particularly vehemently denies everything connected with the activity of neonazis the the Federal Republic. In his words, the wave of panegyrics of Hitler in the cinema and in periodicals is designed merely to satisfy the "legitimate interest of youth" in the past. Sommer says nothing about the existence of overtly fascist organizations in the FRG, the number of which has passed the hundred mark, about the justification and glorification of Nazism, and about overt appeals for the "restoration of the German Reich," for the "re-creation of the greater German Wehrmacht," armed with nuclear weapons and, possibly, the neutron bomb, and for the "prohibition of interracial mixing."

To what does the Western press--a press that is, incidentally, far from leftist--draw attention when talking about the situation in the FRG and about the trends in the development of society? It is noted, for instance, that authoritarianism, which is used to combat any critical actions, is intensifying in the country and any discontent is regarded as a threat to "social peace." The discrepancy between the Constitution and its official interpretation is becoming increasingly obvious, repressions are intensifying, and the role of the police apparatus is growing.

Rightwing circles have become considerably more active just recently. In certain instances they are no longer satisfied with the role of junior partner to the United States but are seeking to operate independently in the international arena. West German industrialists are intensively penetrating into the economies of the developing countries. With the aid of the Common Market, which they have fostered since it came into being, the FRG ruling circles are counting on achieving a dominant position in Western Europe.

Much attention is also being paid to the West German Army in the press. In terms of its numerical strength and its arms, the Bundeswehr is the biggest and best trained army in Western Europe. Of late it is being equipped with the most up-to-date arms. The program for "arms renewal" approved by the Bundestag last year will make it possible to increase its strike power even more. Together with its NATO allies, the Bundeswehr participates in exercises on "forward lines" during which the use of nuclear weapons is planned. That was the case, for instance, in the Wintex-77 maneuvers during which a strike was made "against the GDR."

The existence of such an army is justified, as always, on the grounds of the need for defense against the "threat from the East." They are not very fond here of recalling a different fact: The existence of big professional armies (there are about 500,000 men under arms in the Budeswehr), whose arms are constantly being improved, is by no means always--if history is remembered--a stabilizing factor. Frederick the Great, for instance, attributed war "to the existence of an army ever ready for action."

Nor is it possible to fail to mention the fact that the military industry in the Federal Republic is being developed very rapidly. Production of aviation and missile equipment is being concentrated in the hands of the corporations with the aid of government appropriations. Armaments make up about 70 percent of the output of the aviation industry in the FRG. The government attributes this situation to the need to increase exports. But in essence, the militarization of a number of sectors of industry is taking place; these sectors are being switched to high-speed production of tanks, submarines, aircraft, and--in the near future--missiles too.

The Christian Democrats are taking a distinctive--to put it mildly--attitude to disarmament. "The chance of spurring the Soviet Union toward disarmament," a statement by the CDU/CSU faction points out, "is not increasing as a result of the West's unilateral renunciations and overtures." This is worded in the best traditions of political juggling. It is quite widely known that practically all new weapons systems of mass destructive power, including the atom bomb, were first put into production in the West. The Soviet Union has been forced to adopt systems which the NATO member states had already deployed or were deploying.

The Soviet Union is pursuing a consistent, principled policy which rejects the arms race and considers arms reduction of paramount importance. "The Soviet proposal for the mutual renunciation of the production of neutron weapons is well known," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said recently.

"There is only one alternative to the renunciation of the production of these weapons--a qualitative new leap forward in the lethal arms race. It is impossible to avoid seeing this."

In the political life of the Federal Republic the CDU/CSU has long been playing the part of a counterbalance used by the big bourgeoisie to exert constant pressure on the Social Democratic Party of Germany. This function of the CDU/CSU stands out in particular relief in situations where the country has to take a crucial decision. Under the present circumstances the Christian Democrats also want to force the government to pursue a course that suits them.

But a return to the past in policy orientation can cancel out the present and create a threat to the future.

FRG AGREEMENT WITH IRAN TO SUPPLY SUBMARINES HIT

LD142331Y Moscow TASS in English 2004 GMT 14 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Bonn, March 14, TASS--The major West German shipbuilding enterprise "Gowaldts-Werke Deutsche Werft AG" announced in Hamburg the signing of an agreement with Iran under which the shipyard will build six "209"-class submarines with a displacement of 1,400 tonnes for the Iranian Navy. Earlier, the delivery of 6 submarines to Iran was approved by the Federal Security Council.

Observers here view the announcement as fresh evidence to show that the West German military-industrial complex is becoming ever more active in supplying the latest weaponry to not only for the Bundeswehr and the forces of the NATO states but also for the armed forces of countries outside the bloc.

Some time ago plans were published to build West German submarines for the Argentine Navy. The press stressed that major shipbuilding and engineering concerns in the FRG are using all sorts of pretexts to dodge the international agreements which have to date prohibited the production in West Germany of arms and military hardware of certain types and classes.

The export products turned out by the war industry in the FRG now include, along with submarines, tanks and armoured vehicles, combat and transport helicopters, anti-aircraft and anti-tank rockets and small arms.

PCI'S NATTA SEES GOVERNMENT SETTLEMENT AS STEP FORWARD

LD141445Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Mar 78 p 3 LD

[Text] Rome, 12 March--TASS--The government crisis in Italy which had lasted about 2 months is practically settled. The Christian Democrat G. Andreotti who had been instructed to form a new government yesterday handed President G. Leone the list of the new cabinet composed solely of representatives of the Christian Democratic Party [DC].

G. Andreotti heads the new government which will be sworn in Monday. A. Forlani has remained in the post of foreign minister, while F. Cossiga remains minister of the interior and A. Ruffini defense minister.

Despite the fact that the government formed by G. Andreotti is almost identical in composition to the previous one-party DC cabinet, Italy's new political leadership differs substantially from the former coalitions which have administered the country. [paragraph continues]

It will rely on a parliamentary majority which includes the Italian Communist Party [PCI] along with Christian Democrats, Socialists, Social Democrats and Republicans. This was agreed several days ago. As democratic circles are noting, for the first time in the last 30 years Italy's communists are participating in the political leadership of the country.

Immediately after the fall of the previous DC cabinet the leftwing parties put forward a proposal for the inclusion of communists in the government sphere. In their opinion, this decision accorded best with the acuteness of the political, economic and social crisis which the country is experiencing. However, the rightwing of the DC responded with an obstinate refusal. The United States interfered blatantly in the political debate in Italy and the U.S. State Department declared that participation by the communists in the administration of state affairs was "undesirable." The shout from across the ocean failed to produce the desired effect.

As a result of long and difficult talks the leftwing parties succeeded in obtaining agreement from the DC for the formation of a parliamentary majority with communist participation in the country. This cleared the way for the positive settlement of the crisis.

In an interview published in L'UNITA A. Natta, member of the PCI directorate, assesses the present solution of the government crisis as a "step forward" in the development of the positive process which is under way in the country and which, according to him, is centered around the problem of eliminating the exclusion of the communists from government participation.

USSR, NORWAY HOLD FISHING TALKS ON BARENTS SEA IN MOSCOW

LD141358Y Moscow TASS in English 1352 GMT 14 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, March 14, TASS--The problems of fishing in the area of the Barents Sea adjoining the coast of the USSR and Norway are discussed at the talks in Moscow. The Soviet delegation is led by the Minister of Fisheries Aleksandr Ishkov, the Norwegian delegation by Minister of the Law of the Sea and Fishery Limits Jens Evensen.

Specification of the fisheries regime in the Barents Sea has been required in connection with the introduction of enlarged economic zones. "In conditions when the legal regime has changed, both sides have already carried out useful work," Jens Evensen said. "Mutually acceptable solution of a number of complex questions was achieved due to friendly relations between fishermen of the two countries and the constructive nature of our meetings and consultations with Minister Ishkov".

The documents on temporary measures regulating catches in the Barents Sea were signed in Oslo in January of this year. They guarantee fishing on a rational basis and reduce to the minimum the possibility of misunderstandings in the system of control over fisheries. The quotas of catches of cod, haddock and other fish species of the Barents Sea were also determined then. These quotas were set taking into consideration the long-term task of preserving fish stocks of the basin.

"It is now necessary to continue the settlement of our relations in the area of joint fishing operations that was started so successfully," Aleksandr Ishkov said. "This is the purpose of our current talks. There is no doubt that, just as the previous meetings, they will be held in the spirit of mutual interest and goodneighbourliness."

UK PAPER'S ARTICLE ON SOVIET 'SPY TRUCKS' RIDICULED

LD142032Y Moscow TASS in English 1625 GMT 14 Mar 78 LD

["Vigilant Geoffrey or a View From a Gutter"]

[Text] Moscow, March 14, TASS--TASS political commentator Askold Biryukov writes:

We do not know why Geoffrey Dodd, a correspondent of the London TIMES needed to go to Denmark in order to invent such ludicrous stories. He could well do so without leaving the Thames banks. Perhaps he did so to give credibility to his story? An element of personal presence, so to say, a cake just off the pan, which is always appreciated by the reader.

But to get down to the story itself. A vigilant Anglosaxon, Geoffrey Dodd, sitting in Copenhagen, made a "discovery" in the spirit of yellow-press scribblers. According to his "report" Soviet transport vehicles used in international haulage service are nothing else but "spy vehicles."

"Heavy road transport vehicles filled with electronic equipment are being used as a land equivalent of spy trawlers to collect intelligence information in Scandinavia", he writes with a straight face. "They are able to stop for a day or two at a parking site to trace military communications in the area without exciting suspicion."

We do not know in what gutter Mr. Dodd collected his "information." International haulage, done specifically by such organizations as "Transavto," has long been recognized as an effective and constantly developing form of economic ties. It is also well known about the useful activities of this Soviet firm in developing such ties, and this is known not only in Europe but also in Asia. Heavy trailers, container carriers and refrigerators of "Sovtransavto" have been carrying goods on the roads of dozens of countries for years. Travelling at a speed of express trains they transport various goods--from medicines and champagne wines to heavy machines and electronic equipment delivering them from door to door so to say. This has earned them a good business reputation in these countries.

It may happen, of course, that Soviet truck trains may develop some unexpected trouble which their drivers have to set right, not on the run, of course. And it should be noted that the local authorities, unlike Mr Georffrey Dodd, do not see anything "suspicious" in this, but in accordance with the charter of the international motor transport union, give them all assistance they can. Even the writer of the TIMES report has to quote a statement made by a Swedish spokesman who said: "There have been no incidents, no accidents and no reason for us to particularly suspect these vehicles."

So, the local authorities have no complaints against the Soviet vehicles and those who drive them, but the British pressman, if he may be called so, has some. His lampoon is at best a figment of diseased imagination of one suffering from spy mania which is so widespread in the West. The vigilant Geoffrey and his ilk see spies everywhere. And we would not be surprised if they begin looking for spies in their homes, under their beds. This is their business.

But such things are not customary in our country, Mr Geoffrey Dodd. So, all your efforts to hamper the growing mutually beneficial economic cooperation are in vain.

BRITISH MP'S PROTEST INCREASED DEFENSE BUDGET

LD141516Y Moscow TASS in English 1506 GMT 14 Mar 78 LD

[Text] London, March 14 TASS--There were heated discussions on the first day of a two-day debate in the British Parliament on Britain's military budget. Defence Secretary Frederick Mulley was greeted with shouts of protest from Labourist left-wing deputies as he spoke of a planned three percent increase in arms spending, allegedly in order to meet an increased war menace from the East.

Speaking in the debate on the government's White Paper Labourist MP's Frank Allaun and Stanley Newance stressed that the policy of spurring up the arms race may jeopardize the process of relaxation of international tension. They said that the government's plans contradict the letter and spirit of the Labour Party's election manifesto.

Over 75 Labourist MP's, members of the Tribune group, tabled an amendment rejecting the government's policy of stepping up the arms race. The resolution also demands that Britain renounce the manufacture of the neutron bomb, a new type of nuclear weapons.

Despite protests from a large group of deputies, the speaker of the House of Commons did not include the amendment of the Labourist left-wing in the list of resolutions to be voted upon.

Frank Allaun, Labourist MP, told pressmen that although the resolution was not included in the list of amendments, its sponsors would come out firmly in support of this amendment.

He said that the danger for mankind comes not from the probability of a Russian attack but from the arms race in which the tone is set by the West and which is leading to a nuclear war.

PORTUGUESE-SOVIET MIXED COMMISSION ENDS TALKS IN LISBON

LD102303Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1805 GMT 10 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Lisbon, 10 March--A variety of questions on the development of Soviet-Portuguese relations were discussed at the second session of the Mixed Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation between the USSR and Portugal which has ended here.

Questions of cooperation in such areas as the power industry, agriculture and forestry were discussed. A broad exchange of views also took place on problems of economic and scientific and technical cooperation. The session summed up the results of contacts that have already taken place and examined and approved a program for cooperation between the USSR and Portugal in the economic, scientific and technical fields for 1978-1979. During their talks, the sides stressed the great importance of the agreement between the USSR and Portugal signed in Moscow on 3 October 1975 dealing with long-term economic, scientific and technical cooperation for the development of contacts in these areas.

The sides pointed to the significance of contacts already existing in the power industry, agriculture and forestry and to the importance of widening and developing them further.

It was decided that the third session of the Mixed Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation will be held in Moscow in the second quarter of 1979. The joint communique stresses that the work of the mixed commission passed in an atmosphere of frankness, cordiality and mutual understanding characteristic of relations between the two countries.

MATERIAL ON MASSIVE ISRAELI INVASION OF LEBANON

U.S. News Agencies Cited

LD150512Y Moscow TASS in English 0501 GMT 14 Mar 78 LD

[Text] New York, March 15, TASS--Israeli Armed Forces launched tonight a massive invasion of Lebanon's territory. Columns of Israeli armoured and motorised troops crossed Lebanon's border and are moving in the direction of the towns of Sayda and Tyre. Ships of the Israeli Navy are concentrated near the coast of Lebanon.

Simultaneously with the attack of the ground troops, the Israeli Air Force bombed a number of populated localities in the south of Lebanon. U.S. news agencies note that the obvious aim of this biggest ever invasion of Lebanon by Israel is punitive operations against Palestinian refugee camps.

Lebanese Prime Minister's Appeal

LD151100Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1047 GMT 15 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, March 15--The Israeli aggression is taking place at a time when Lebanon has not recovered from the cruelest catastrophe in its history, the reason for which was Israel. This was stated by Salim al-Huss, prime minister of Lebanon, speaking on the radio.

He stressed that responsiblity for the tension in the south of the country, areas of which are at the moment being subjected to a perfidious Israeli attack, is borne by Tel Aviv itself.

"We condemn this unjustified aggression, which tramples on all existing principles, and appeal to world states to condemn and put an end to it," said the head of the Lebanese Government.

Beirut Radio, PLO Cited

LD151126Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1049 GMT 15 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, March 15--Beirut Radio reports continuing aggression in all south Lebanese regions from An-Naqurah (in the south) to Mount Hermon (in the east). These areas are coming under intensive firing from land, sea and air. More than 30,000 Israeli troops, supported by armored units and aircraft, are taking part in the attacks.

According to figures issued by Palestinian information media, street fighting is going on in many settlements in southern Lebanon. In the area of the village of Marun Ar-Ra's, the Israelis have landed marines. On the road leading to Tyre the united forces of the PLO and the national patriotic forces have managed to hold up the advance of the Israeli tanks.

The bombing of the Palestinian camps of Burj ash-Shamali, Ar-Rashidiyah, (Al-Bas) and the town of Tyre continues. The town of An-Nabatiyah and settlements in its vicinity are being shelled and fired upon.

Cairo's Role

LD151358Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1230 GMT 15 Mar 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary: "Fresh Aggression by Israel Against Lebanon and the Palestinians"]

[Text] So, after threats and intimidation, the Israeli aggressors have again embarked upon aggressive crimes. According to news agencies, Israeli forces violated the official Lebanese borders and embarked on a wide-scale attack which covered nearly all areas in southern Lebanon, using the air force, tanks and artillery. Defense units of the Lebanese national forces and the Palestinian resistance movement repelled the attack. Fierce battles took place all over the [word indistinct] of the country. Many civilians began to leave the southern parts of Lebanon, seeking refuge.

We would like to recall that prior to this aggression on Lebanon, the Israeli parliament adopted a resolution calling for persistent struggle against the PLO and for completely annihilating it. The Israeli official representative confirmed Tel Aviv's refusal to withdraw its forces from the West Bank of the River Jordan and the Gaza sector and also to agree to the setting up of the Palestinian state. It is quite evident here that the purpose of the present aggressive action by Israel is to try at any price to put an end to the liberation struggle of the Palestinian Arab people and to drop the Palestinian cause from the agenda. These being the facts, we must raise the subject of who has given the aggressor such a free hand and to discuss the fact that now the aggressor is prepared to embark on indiscriminate criminal acts.

The enemy is undoubtedly being assisted by the division among Arabs which was opposed by the Arab front and which was the result of the separatist trend of the Egyptian leadership. Now Israel counts not only on continued and increasing suppot from the United States but also on the role of the Trojan horse which official Cairo is playing in the service of Tel Aviv. Having handed over the keys to the Middle East crisis to Washington and Tel Aviv, the Egyptian leadership is still traversing the capitulatory path before their demands, particularly in connection with the Palestinian cause. Regarding this political trend by official Cairo, the French magazine COURIER DE POLITIQUE ETRANGERE said: The stand of Washington and Tel Aviv, which refuse the Palestinians the right to set up their own independent state and refrain from recognizing the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinians, is now being tested. But is it not true Egyptian radio criticized the Palestinians' operation in the suburbs of Tel Aviv and expressed the hope that Israel would take the necessary measures to put an end to any future similar operations? The current Israeli aggression against Lebanon and the Palestinians demonstrates very clearly the trend in which Cairo's present behavior is driving Israel. This aggression cannot fail to draw the attention of world public opinion to the gravity of the situation in the Middle East. It reaffirms the fact that concessions to the aggressor do nothing more than whet his appetite.

AL-ASAD OUTLINES STAND TO PALESTINIAN REFUGEES

LD131850Y Moscow TASS in English 1710 GMT 13 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Damascus, March 13, TASS--When it comes to common Arab interests, Syria occupies a firm and principled stand. It considers the problems that arise in terms of the common Arab interests and will continue to reject any deals if they cause damage to the rights and dignity of the Arabs.

This statement was made by President Hafiz al-Asad of Syria during a meeting with a delegation of Palestinian refugees. He stressed that in the matter of Middle East settlement the Syrian leadership assigns top priority to the rights of the Palestine Arab people while the liberation of the Golan Heights occupied by Israel is regarded as a question that could be solved after the main problem is settled. Going back to the events of the civil war in Lebanon Hafiz al-Asad stressed that it had been provoked to divert the attention of the Arab peoples from the Sinai agreement on troop disengagement between Egypt and Israel. The president urged the need to be vigilant because reactionary forces are again threatening the integrity of Lebanon.

SKACHKOV, SYRIAN PRIME MINISTER DISCUSS ECONOMICS

LD142330Y Moscow TASS in English 2159 GMT 14 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Damascus, March 14 TASS--Syrian Prime Minister Khulayfawi met Semen Skachov, chairman of the State Committee of the USSR Council of Ministers for Foreign Economic Relations. The sides have exchanged views on economic cooperation between Syria and the USSR and prospects of its development in the light of the joint communique on the results of the recent visit of the Syrian president to the Soviet Union. It was announced that the meeting also discussed questions covering the work of the standing Soviet-Syrian commission for economic and technical cooperation between the two countries. The Soviet delegation arrived in Damascus yesterday for talks with Syrian officials. It will also attend the celebrations in the city of Ath-Thawarah to mark the completion of the building and commissioning of the whole Euphrates hydro-power complext built in Syria with all-round Soviet assistance.

'ARAFAT SPEAKS IN BEIRUT AT LIBERATION SEMINAR

LD141910Y Moscow TASS in English 1440 GMT 14 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, March 14, TASS--A seminar on problems of national liberation and democracy is under way here. It is held within the framework of the [passage indistinct] Kamal Junblatt killed [words indistinct]. The seminar is attended by Nicolas ash-Shawi, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lebanese Communist Party, Khalid Junblatt, chairman of the Progressive Socialist Party of Lebanon, Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization; prominent Lebanese public leaders and politicians. The participants in the seminar are discussing questions of the Lebanese national movement and problems linked with the Middle East conflict. A speech of greetings at the seminar was made by Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization. He stressed that the Lebanese national-progressive movement and the Palestine resistance movement are at a precarious section of struggle against the forces of imperialism and colonialism, headed by the United States, which are waging struggle against the Arab nation.

ARAB PEOPLE'S CONGRESS DENOUNCES ISRAELI TERROR

LD141350Y Moscow TASS in English 1335 GMT 14 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Tripoli, March 14 TASS--The All-Arab People's Congress in a statement issued here sharply denounced the policy of imperialism, Zionism and Arab reaction in the Middle East. The congress was set up in December 1977 by representatives of progressive political and public organizations of Arab states with the object of coordinating activities in support of the Palestine resistance movement in its struggle for the restoration of the flouted rights of the Palestinians, for setting up their own independent state.

The United States and other imperialist countries, emphasizes a statement issued by the Standing Secretariat of the congress, pretend that they do not see the terror meted out by the Israeli occupiers on seized lands, the undisguished aggression conducted by the Begin government in the south of Lebanon, the Israeli artillery shelling and bombing of peaceful camps of Palestinian refugees, the crying violation of human rights by the Zionists, which find an expression, above all, in the policy of genocide against the Arab population of Israel.

American policy in the Middle East, the statement emphasizes, wholly and entirely discredited itself through the support of ultra reactionary and aggressive forces, the desire to establish there the domination of imperialist Western monopolies at the expense of the interest of the Arab peoples, to liquidate the Arab national liberation movement, to make the Middle East its raw material supplier and to convert some reactionary Arab regimes into a pliant policeman like Israel.

The Standing Secretariat of the congress calls upon all progressive forces in the Middle East to rally their ranks more closely in face of the increasing provocations by imperialism, Zionism and reaction, to display inviolable solidarity with the Arab people of Palestine, who are fighting for their legitimate national rights, to defend the glorious gains of the Arab national liberation movement, to frustrate the American plan for a settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict at the expense of the interests of the Palestinians, to safeguard the further movement of the Arab peoples for progress and genuine national independence.

ANTI-ZIONISM IS NOT STRUGGLE AGAINST ISRAELI PEOPLE

TA141248Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Hebrew 1730 GMT 10 Mar 78 TA

[Excerpt] The chairman of the Jewish agency executive, Dulzin, appeared at the convention of the permanent presidency of the Brussels conference, as the leaders of the Zionist anti-Soviet center call it. In his remarks, he made unfounded claims that anti-Semitism is flourishing in the Soviet Union. We are, of course, far from hoping that we will be able to convince Mr Dulzin, who has never hidden his personal grudge toward the Soviet Union and took advantage of every podium and every opportunity to try to slander our socialist country. The nature of the public he addressed with his anti-Soviet remarks is well known. In what is called the Brussels manifesto, these gentlemen openly declared their aim to denounce international socialism.

However, it is not with these people, who hate socialism due to the very fact that they belong to the exploiters' class, that we wish to talk. We are turning to those people in Israel who fall victim to their deceptive and provocative remarks. We are turning to those whom we must help to sober up. Since this will finally determine whether Israeli people will live in peace, whether the Israeli workers will be happy.

The Zionists confuse things and intentionally turn facts upside down. They mistake anti-Zionism for anti-Semitism and consciously identify themselves with the Israeli people and Jews in the Diaspora. However, being anti-Zionist is opposing one of the most active soldiers of today's imperialism. This struggle is carried out by communists in Israel and in other countries against the doctrines preached by the Zionists regarding the superiority of the Jews, against the system of oppression built up by the Zionists, against their use of the state of Israel as an instrument for the execution of a policy of aggression and international exploitation, whereas anti-Semitism is one of the methods exploiters always use to fool the workers.

Anti-Semitism is foreign to the Soviet way of life, to people living in the socialist world. The society established under the flag of internationalism, the society that lives according to rules of fraternity among all laborers of all peoples and nationalities--this society has always fought and is fighting today against Zionism, together with its reactionary ideology and deeds. To say that there is incitement against Jews and the people of Israel in the Soviet Union is to rudely slander our country. There is no such propaganda in the Soviet Union. Such propaganda cannot be conducted, either against the Jews or against any other people. The Soviet Union is not like the United States where such propaganda is both recognized and conducted against the Jews and the blacks under the cover of Western democracy.

All statements in the Soviet Union, both written and oral, concerning Zionist ideology and the Middle East crisis are made only according to the criteria of the just interests of the Jews and the people of Israel. The political struggle against Zionism and imperialism, against the adventurous policy of the Israeli Government, is not a struggle against the people of Israel. It is a struggle on behalf of the Jews and the Israeli people. The Soviets desire peace. They will never foreget what the Nazi Germans caused them and all humanity. They know that the threat of a new war has not vanished, and they know that every war, even if it is described as a local war, may expand and become a world war. Therefore, the Soviets are enraged by the adventurous and aggressive policy of the Israeli leaders. The Soviets, both Jews and non-Jews, are not prepared to put up with a game that endangers world peace.

JORDAN PROTESTS ISRAELI PROFANATION IN JERUSALEM

LD1010324Y Moscow TASS in English 1110 GMT 10 Mar 78 LD

[Text] New York, March 10, TASS--The Government of Jordan has issued a strong protest against the profanation of holy places in the occupied Jerusalem, including the well-known Haram ash-Sharif temple, by the Israeli aggressors. In a note to U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, the Jordanian U.N. mission stated on behalf of its government that the purpose behind Israel's actions is to perpetuate the occupation of Jerusalem and to bring about a change of the historical, religious, cultural and demographic features of this Arab city in violation of the General Assembly and Security Council resolutions. Jordan qualified Israel's actions in the occupied Arab lands as "vicious and dangerous provocations' and demanded an end to encroachments by Israel's invaders on the historical and cultural monuments of Jerusalem.

AS-SADAT'S ANTI-PALESTINIAN STAND EXAMINED

LD1141634Y Moscow TASS in English 1530 GMT 14 Mar 78 LD

["The Main Enemy of the Palestinians"--TASS headline]

[Text] Paris, March 14 TASS--The magazine COURIER DE POLITIQUE ETRANGERE has published an article entitled "As-Sadat--the Main Enemy of the Palestinian People" analysing the stand of the Egyptian leadership in the Palestinian problem.

It is common knowledge that even before his notorious "initiative", which paved the way to the separate deal with Israel, As-Sadat completely revised Egypt's traditional policy of supporting the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine and its vanguard--the Palestine Liberation Organization--for their lawful rights. As the result of this, official Cairo's political course in the given question now fully coincides, in fact, with the line of Tel Aviv and Washington, which reject the right of the Palestinians to create their own indpendent state and refuse to recognize the PLO as their sole and legitimate representative.

The Egyptian propaganda exploited the assassination in Cyprus of Yusuf as-Siba'i, secretary general of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Organization, for launching an unbridled anti-Palestinian campaign in the country. "The stormy demonstrations, organized in the streets of Cairo, whose participants chanted 'Death to the Palestinians', are patent proof that this operation was spearheaded, first and foremost, against the Palestinian people," the magazine COURIER DE POLITIQUE ETRANGERE says.

The magazine doubts that the "Egyptian workers and peasants, who are on the verge of starving to death, had become enemies of their brothers, the Palestinians, in a matter of only a few hours." "It is difficult to imagine, it stresses, that the Egyptian students and officers could approve with a light heart of the president's political round-about turn."

Touching on Cairo attempts to blame the Palestinians for the assassination of Yusuf as-Siba'i the magazine points out that Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, has exposed the role played in this provocation by the imperialist and Zionist intelligence services. The impression is created, he writes, that those who staged the sortie in Nicosia were only fulfilling the plans of Brzezinski, Begin and their agents in the Arab states. Its purpose was to show that the PLO is allegedly incapable of representing the Palestinian people.

"President as-Sadat, the magazine COURIER DE POLITIQUE ETRANGERE says, who is so delighted by Zionism that he even copies the Israeli methods, cares very little for the basic principles of international law. The attack on Cyprus, which he orgarized, is an action to which even Begin could have fixed his signature".

"As-Sadat, the magazine concludes, has become a toy not only of the Zionist lobby in the United States but also of all the imperialist forces, which are becoming increasingly active in the Middle East. An analysis of the developments shows that he is no longer the master of his own self, and this is dangerous for the country where he is the dictator."

EGYPT'S NEW PARTY REPRESENTS BOURGEOISIE, ARISTOCRACY

LD141550Y Moscow TASS in English 1516 GMT 14 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, March 14 TASS--Of late, political observers in the Egyptian capital have been lively discussing the appearance of a new party, the "New Wafd", in the political arena of the country. Founded in February last, the party in a few weeks developed a tempestuous activity. To date, the "New Wafd" already has 24 seats in the People's Assembly and thus became the biggest opposition party in parliament.

It is the consensus of opinion of observers that the new party is new only in name, while its substance is inherited from its ancestors, the bourgeois-landlord "Wafd" party, dissolved after the 1952 revolution. It is not accidental that most founders of the "New Wafd" at one time were active officials or supporters of the old party. Like their predecessors, the neo-Wafdists, representing the interests of the reviving bourgeoisie and country aristocracy, advocate Egypt's development along the capitalist road. The revolution of 1952, accomplished under Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir's leadership and the progressive socio-economic reforms implemented during its development have been more than once attacked by the neo-Wafdists.

Many people in Egypt already now call the "New Wafd" a "club of fat cats", bearing in mind that businessmen, nouveaux riches, prospering in the country since President as-Sadat proclaimed the policy of "open doors" to Western and local private capital, are the elements mainly grouped around the party.

Midst the founders of the "New Wafd" there are 66 men, who under President an-Nasir were barred from political activity because of their counter-revolutionary views. Five of the founders have been involved in criminal proceedings for largescale embezzlement of state funds. Fu'ad Siraq ad-Din, the president of the party, had the title of "pasha" under the royal regime and is still one of the biggest landowners in the country.

The setting up of the "New Wafd" indicates that the policy of the present Egyptian leadership led to a big activisation of the right forces that are dragging the country back into the past. On the other hand, the legalisation of a counter-revolutionary party with the knowledge and the consent of the authorities once again confirms that the A.R.E. leadership is ever farther departing from the principles of the 1952 revolution.

MOZAMBIQUE, ALGERIA OPPOSE IMPERIALIST CONSPIRACY

LD100830Y Moscow TASS in English 0626 GMT 10 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Algiers, March 9, TASS--The imperialist conspiracy against the peoples of Africa is aimed at creating seats of tension and at frustrating the decolonization process with a view to un-leashing a direct intervention and interference in the internal affairs of young African states, says the joint Algerian-Mozambique communique on the results of the official visit of Joaquim Alberto Chissano, Mozambique minister of foreign affairs, to the Algerian People's Democratic Republic.

The two sides, the communi[illegible] says, reaffirmed their intension to counteract such a policy of imperialism. They emphasized their concern over the development of the situation in southern Africa particularly in connection with the latest events in Zimbabwe. The sides stated that so-called agreement of "internal settlement" is directed against the people of Zimbabwe and pursues the aim of keeping the positions of colonialism and racism.

They expressed full solidarity with the people of Namibia who, headed by the SWAPO--their only legitimate representative--struggle against colonialism. The sides condemned the policy of apartheid pursued by the Republic of South Africa and the deliberate frustration of efforts directed towards a just solution to the problem of Namibia.

PREPARATIONS FOR KKE PARTY CONGRESS REPORTED

LD131615Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Mar 78 p 4 LD

[Correspondent V. Drobkov dispatch: "Toward the Congress"]

[Text] Athens, 10 March--Preparations for the 10th Greek Communist Party [KKE] Congress scheduled for mid-May are now underway throughout the country. The first preliminary gatherings and meetings have taken place in KKE primary organizations at which the documents and policy of the party are explained. The KKE Central Committee theses for the congress are being discussed everywhere.

The Communists' unanimous support of the Central Committee theses and the broad democratic discussions of them confirm the assessment by the Communist Party of the country's present situation and the suitability of the demands and slogans it has issued to the desires of the working masses. During the preliminary discussion the KKE again represents the consistent vanguard of the democratic movement, expressing the people's fundamental interests.

"It can be said with confidence," Roula Koukoulou, member of the KKE Central Committee Politburo, declared, "that the forthcoming congress will not only be an important milestone in the development and strengthening of our country but also a significant event in the entire country's political life, primarily concerning the further consolidation of all Greek democratic forces on an anti-imperialist, antimonopolist basis in the struggle for the people's power. The preparations for the congress demonstrate the growing role and influence of the KKE and the broad support for its policy among urban and rural working people, the progressive intelligentsia and the young. Not only the Communists but also thousands of nonparty friends and supporters of the KKE are actively participating in the precongress campaign.

'CONSTRUCTIVE DIALOGUE' GAINED IN KARAMANLIS-ECEVIT TALKS

LD132338Y Moscow TASS in English 1217 GMT 13 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Athens, March 13, TASS--The Greek prime minister, Konstandinos Karamanlis, and his Turkish opposite number, Bulent Ecevit, agreed at their recent meeting in Montreaux (Switzerland) to continue the constructive dialogue between the two countries. In a communique published here, the two prime ministers expressed confidence that the discussion of bilateral problems within the framework of this dialogue will result in the attainment of practical results for the good of both peoples and open the road to the drafting of concrete solutions of various problems that complicate Greco-Turkish relations.

The heads of government of the two countries confirmed mutual desire "to search for peaceful and just solutions to problems existing between Greece and Turkey."

REPORT ON NATO SUPPORT FOR RHODESIA'S SMITH CITED

LD142220Y Moscow TASS in English 2055 GMT 14 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Lusaka, March 14, TASS--The military aid given to the racialist Smith regime by the aggressive NATO bloc constitutes a serious menace to the peace and security of the African Continent. In the recent period the Rhodesian racialists committed about 200 armed provocations against the independent states of Mozambique, Zambia and Botswana. They receive arms to commit these crimes from the Western states.

After the proclamation of the so-called "independence," the Zambia DAILY MAIL points out, the Salisbury authorities have doubled their war-making potential. Britain and the United States have delivered 67 percent of the arms possessed by Rhodesia, and France--22 percent. The racialists received directly from the United States DC-3 bombers and T-28 fighter-bombers. American arms are being delivered to Rhodesia via different NATO countries.

A big part of the Rhodesian Army is made up of foreign mercenaries from Britain, United States, France, Federal Republic of Germany and the Republic of South Africa. Particularly many of them, the newspaper notes, are agents of the former Portuguese--PIDE--secret police, who had fled to Rhodesia from the just punishment of the peoples of Mozambique and Angola. With their help, the Smith racialist regime is striving to suppress the liberation struggle, waged by the Zimbabwe patriots for the independence of their homeland, and is launching punitive operations against the peaceful population.

However, the Zambia DAILY MAIL concludes, the criminal collusion of the Smith clique with its NATO patrons is doomed to failure, while the just cause of the Zimbabwe people, backed by all the progressive forces of the world, shall triumph.

SWAPO STATEMENT DENOUNCES BANTUSTAN SETTLEMENT IN NAMIBIA

LD141554Y Moscow TASS in English 1510 GMT 14 Mar 78 LD

["Conspiring with Occupiers"--TASS headline]

[Text] Dakar, March 14 TASS--The leadership of SWAPO, the South-West Africa People's Organisation, issued a statement here denouncing the plans for setting up "independent" bantustans in illegally-occupied Namibia. Through these puppet tribal formations, completely controlled by the Republic of South Africa, the racialists expect to split the country, to retain their political and economic positions in it and to protect the interests of the Western monopolies operating there.

The first bantustan of this kind, Ovamboland, has already been set up. Its authorities, on the pay roll of the occupiers, collaborate with them in suppressing patriotic forces and persecuting all champions of genuine independence, encourage the activity of foreign monopolies in every way, the statement points out.

SWAPO notes the complicity in these racialist plans of the Western powers, the United States, Britain, France, the FRG, and Canada, that are holding talks with the occupiers on a "settlement" in Namibia. Being interested in plundering the wealth of Namibia, SWAPO declares, they approve of Pretoria's intention to hold "free elections", controlled by the South African Army on that territory and to proclaim its "independence" in December 1978.

This political farce, the statement stresses, is emphatically rejected by the Namibian patriots, who call for the abolition of the racialist order and an end to the savage exploitation of the population by the Western monopolies.

SOVIET-INDIAN RELATIONS, DELHI PROTOCOL EXAMINED

LD1411145Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Mar 78 p 5 LD

[Veniamin Shurygin article: "In Common Interests"]

[Text] Delhi--The fourth session of the Soviet-Indian Intergovernmental Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation has been held in Delhi. The delegations from the two countries discussed questions concerning the fulfillment of existing agreements and the further strengthening and broadening of economic ties between India and the Soviet Union. A protocol signed here outlines long-term, 10-15-year programs of mutually advantageous cooperation in the development of very important sectors of the Indian economy and bilateral trade exchange.

Soviet-Indian economic ties are broad and multifaceted. Today they embrace the most diverse spheres of the two countries' economies--heavy industry and geological prospecting; irrigation and the coal industry; machine building and space research; the training of cadres and state planning. It is no exaggeration to say that cooperation between India and the Soviet Union is now a factor of the daily life of the Soviet and Indian peoples.

The successful development and strengthening of comprehensive Soviet-Indian cooperation has become possible because it is based on the principles of mutual advantage, complete equality, trust and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. These principles form the basis of the Treaty on Peace, Friendship and Cooperation between the Soviet Union and India signed in 1971.

Relations between India and the Soviet Union are a good example of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems and an important factor for peace and stability in Asia and throughout the world. This was reaffirmed during the Soviet delegation's stay in India, its meetings and conversations with Indian leaders and was also evident in the local public's lively interest in the commission's work.

The protocol signed in Delhi is evidence that economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and India is developing successfully and embracing more and more spheres. The forms of cooperation are being improved taking into account the two countries' interests and the volume and number of commodities involved in exchange are increasing. The further broadening of this cooperation, outlined in Delhi, is fully in keeping with the interests of our two countries' peoples and the interests of world peace.

USSR'S ARKHIPOV RETURNS AFTER TALKS IN INDIA

LD091531Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Mar 78 p 4 LD

[Text] Moscow--A Soviet Government delegation headed by I.V. Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, which took part in the fourth session of the Intergovernmental Soviet-Indian Commission on Economic and Scientific and Technical Cooperation, returned to Moscow from Delhi on 7 March.

STRUGGLE, PROGRESS OF BANGLADESH CP REVIEWED

LD080859Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Mar 78 p 3 LD

[V. Puchkov article: "Fighters for the People's Interests: On the 30th Anniversary of the Communist Party of Bangladesh"]

[Excerpt] After independence was achieved by Bangladesh, the Communist Party of Bangladesh [CPB] adopted as its main task "the mobilization of the people's creative forces to restore the country's economy and improve the situation of the working masses." The communists on the whole supported the program of radical socioeconomic transformations issued in 1972 by Prime Minister Mujibur Rahman. The party's activity in the first years following independence was conducted in complex conditions. The acute nature of the postwar economic difficulties in the country promoted growing antagonism between class and political forces and a significant activation of right and left extremist circles. On 15 August 1975 a coup d'etat occurred in the country, as a result of which Mujibur Rahman tragically died. The rightwing forces which came to power, headed by K.M. Ahmed, declared a state of martial law.

Maintaining restraint and showing flexibility in the most difficult conditions, the CPB achieved legal status in October 1976. Overall, it favored the action programs of Maj Gen Ziaur Rahman, who became president of the country in April 1977 and who is widely known in Bangladesh as an active participant in the struggle for independence. The socioeconomic and political measures declared by Rahman, which are known as the "19-Point Program," were supported by the CPB. At the same time the communists actively demanded the restoration of the people's democratic rights and the release of patriotic political prisoners.

In October 1977, alleging communist participation in an attempted coup d'etat, the Bangladesh authorities announced the banning of the communist party and the arrest of Moni Singh, chairman of the CPB Central Committee, and Mohammad Farhad, general secretary of the CPB Central Committee. This took place in spite of the CPB leadership's decisive condemnation of the attempted coup. "There is no doubt," a CPB Central Committee statement on 4 October 1977 stressed, "that the attempted coup d'etat took place at the instigation of imperialist and reactionary circles opposing our independence and sovereignty." The experience of the party's 30 years of activity is convincing evidence that Bangladesh communists have always been and remain ardent patriots of their motherland and that their highest goal is the honorable and selfless service of their people, their vital interests, and above all the interests of the struggle with other national patriotic forces to strengthe Bangladesh's independence and for the country's development on the path of peace, democracy and social progress. As staunch defenders of national interests, the Bangladesh communists also act as true internationalists. Internationalism has always been for them a source of strength, optimism, and confidence in the success of their just cause.

Expressing the will of Soviet communists and the whole Soviet people, the 25th CPSU Congress decisively confirmed indestructible solidarity with communists abroad and with all fighters against imperialism and reaction. "In the developing countries, like everywhere else," L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said in the CPSU Central Committee report to the congress, "we are on the side of the forces of progress, democracy and national independence. We regard them as friends and comrades in the struggle." The Communists of Bangladesh are among these forces.

APPOINTMENT OF GARCIA AS PRESIDENT OF GUATEMALA REPORTED

LD140816Y Moscow TASS in English 0803 GMT 14 Mar 78 LD

[Text] San Jose, March 14, TASS--According to reports from Guatemala, National Congress appointed as president of the republic General R. Lucas Garcia, the placeman [as received] of the present regime of the reactionary military. He got ahead of his rivals on March 5 at the presidential "elections" that were boycotted by nearly 70 percent of the voters.

LATIN AMERICAN ECONOMIC MEETING OPPOSES U.S. DOMINANCE

LD141338Y Moscow TASS in English 1244 GMT 14 Mar 78 LD

["In Answer to Diktat of Monopolies"--TASS headline]

[Text] Lima, March 14, TASS--A meeting of representatives of nine countries, members of the Latin American Economic System, is under way in the Peruvian capital . It was organized by the working committee on sea and fresh-water products. Participants in the meeting, including representatives of Venezuela, Costa Rico, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Ecuador and other countries must work out a joint programme of the activity on preservation and rational use of fish stocks. They study the possibility of setting up a multinational company exporting sea products. Specialists will deliver reports assessing the fish stock of Lake Titicaca on the border between Peru and Bolivia, the lake which is lying at a higher altitude than any other lake in the world, of the rivers Orinoco, in Veneuzela, and La Plata, in Argentina. The Latin American Economic System was formed by 25 Latin American countries in October, 1975. It declares for the development of close economic cooperation, for protecting the interests of these countries against encroachments of foreign monopolies, for a better use of manpower, natural, technical and financial resources of the region.

The main purpose of the Latin American Economic System is to oppose the economic diktat of the United States which increases unilaterally customs duties on goods imported from Latin America countries thus causing great damage to its trading "partners". The Latin American Economic System plays an important role in this struggle. It looks for the ways of independent economic development of Latin American states. Over a short period of time, it took a number of steps aimed at the development of the production of cereals and oil-producing crops, at increasing the output of meat and milk, widening the scope of housing construction and solving social problems.

PINOCHET'S MANEUVERS CANNOT DISGUISE OPPRESSION IN CHILE

LD112228Y Moscow TASS in English 1751 GMT 11 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, March 31, TASS--TASS political analyst Igor Orlov writes: Pinochet's decision of lifting the state of siege in Chile and replacing it with an emergency situation is a fresh manoeuvre reflecting the deep crisis of the military-fascist regime, and in particular, its growing international isolation.

Pinochet's recent attempt to answer the resolution of the U.N. General Assembly (which strongly condemned the crying violations of human rights in Chile) with staging a "referendum", which was held at gunpoint, ended in a failure. It was evaluated everywhere at its true worth as a fresh farce attesting to the junta's fear of the people of its own country and the world community.

The fresh manoeuvre of Pinochet designed to distract the attention from the real situation in Chile will undoubtedly be evaluated likewise. Instead of the curfew, "restrictions on movement at night" are imposed on the country. Fear of its own people remains. Hence, Pinochet preserves all of his punitive functions.

The situation in Chile is as earlier characterised by most brutal repressions. The "achievements" of the Pinochet regime are reflected by the bloomy statistics making all honest people shudder: Every fortieth Chilean went through concentration camps, prisons and tortures, one in each 130 adult of this long-suffering country has been shot by a firing squad, hanged or tortured to death.

The false claims of Pinochet's propagandists about some liberalisation of the regime have not and will not mislead anyone. The fifth session of the international commission for investigation of the crimes of the military junta (the commission includes political, public and religious figures of 40 countries), which was held in Algiers, has again reaffirmed: Terror and violence continue in Chile, numerous opponents of the regime "disappear" without a trace, tortures are as earlier widely used. There are no guarantees of personal security and the very life of citizens in the country.

Terror and violence are the basis of the military-fascist dictatorship of the junta. This truth cannot be concealed by the masquarades and cheap subterfuges periodically used by the junta. Neither can they save the fascist clique from the inevitable judgment of history.

U.S. 'IDEOLOGICAL EXPANSION' IN LATIN AMERICA EXAMINED

LD091025Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Mar 78 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Correspondent V. Silantyev Article: "Lies and Violence"]

[Text] Mexico--Latin American suffers from extreme poverty. Every year there is a deficit of $40 billion on housing construction. There is a lack of food and methods to combat disease and illiteracy. Nevertheless, you can also see a different picture: Latin American newspapers are large; there are many television stations; and both are crammed with advertisements which take up a great deal of space.

This is a refined commercial propaganda business. "Information of any kind," the Mexican newspaper UNOMASUNO writes, "is a political act and every piece of news conceals ideological influence." Any report is capable of being transformed into something negative and vice versa--it all depends on the ideological aim which it pursues.

Here is just one example: Latin American's financial indebtedness to the United States has risen sharply. This is an indisputable fact. But newspapers provided this headline: "the United States Shares Its Wealth With Latin America."

The only thing the United States is sharing with Latin America is the propaganda soup prepared by the monopolies' mass media. Ideological penetration of Latin American screens and book shelves is often carried out in the form of "cultural exchange" and charity. The United States Information Agency is involved in this. The Voice of America, which broadcasts in Spanish virtually round the clock, addresses millions of Latin American listeners. American communications satellites are used to relay radio and television broadcasts. Latin American newspaper stands are heaped with TIME and NEWSWEEK magazines and many other American publications.

Latin America has long been regarded as more than the object of an intensified ideological assault by U.S. propaganda agencies. It is a testing ground where the latest methods of ideological sabotage are developed and U.S. propaganda centers experiment with various means of psychological influence. Hackneyed and discredited means of misinforming and frightening the Latin Americans with "the communist threat" are set in motion.

The primary aim of Washington's ideological offensive is the distortion of the most important questions of international politics and the glorification of American ideas in politics, economics, culture and morality. All channels are used for this purpose.

In many Latin American countries these channels are wide open, since ideological penetration from the north is based on economic coercion by the U.S. monopolies. The latter have also established control over many means of mass information, including commercial radio and television, film and book publishing. It is estimated that the American news agencies United Press International (UPI) and Associated Press (AP) supply up to 80 percent of all foreign information for the Latin American press. The growth of U.S. imperialism's ideological penetration into Latin America results from the U.S. decision to combine USIA and Voice of America with the State Department Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs to form a new propaganda department, the Agency for International Communications. The New York TIMES notes that the aim of the new agency is to convert anyone they can convince.

The American information agencies which feed the local press with material do not refrain from advertising Washington's Latin American policy. The U.S. President's signing of the new Panama Canal treaties is presented to the Latin Americans as a "good will gesture" and as an intention to "establish mutual understanding" with Latin America. At the same time, the Washington "hawks" and U.S. monopoly press continue to blackmail the Panama Government, demanding new concessions and even alterations to treaties already approved by the Panamanians during the plebiscite. Appeals for neighborliness ring out from the north while U.S. financiers refuse Mexico credit to build a gas pipeline, demanding a reduction in the price of exported Mexican gas. UPI and AP correspondents love to expatiate about "human rights." Information on human rights is published prominently in all the newspapers belonging to the Inter-American Press Society, that is to say the conservative publishers in Latin America.

A politically inexperienced Latin American might think that Washington is a most ardent defender of freedom. But the dictators Pinochet, Stroessner and others remain on their blood-covered presidential thrones to the accompaniment of this noisy campaign in Latin America. What the organizers of ideological expansion have really achieved in many decades is to cultivate violence, crime, corruption and political gangsterism on Latin American soil--the inalienable features of the American way of life. The scandalous political and financial affairs of the Latin American dictators would reverberate south of the Rio Grande like so many "Watergates" if they received the appropriate publicity.

However, in Latin America, the press which defends national interests is growing stronger. A number of Peruvian, Venezuelan and Mexican newspapers are defending state interests and opposing the coercion of international companies. State radio and television channels have appeared in a number of countries. The U.S. monopoly on the spread of information has been squeezed. At the same time, Latin America's relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist community countries are becoming stronger, cultural exchanges are expanding and conditions for mutual understanding are being created. It must be stressed that interest in our motherland is growing in many of the continent's countries.

BREZHNEV PRESENTS ORDER OF OCTOBER TO IZVESTIYA

LD151208Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 15 Mar 78 LD

[Summary] "Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, today presented the newspaper IZVESTIYA with the Order of the October Revolution. This lofty award has been earned by the paper for its great services in the communist education of the workers and their mobilization to fulfill the tasks of state, economic and cultural building.

"Comrade Brezhnev spoke at the presentation ceremony. He said: [announcer read] Comrades, before carrying out the pleasant duty of presenting the Order of October Revolution to IZVESTIYA, I would like to say several words. IZVESTIYA has a glorious history. From the moment of the victory of Great October, it has faithfully served the socialist revolution and the cause of Soviet rule. It published Lenin's decrees on peace and land. Vladimir Ilich Lenin was a permanent author and attentive reader of the newspaper. From those historical days stem IZVESTIYA's traditions of most direct participation in the communist education of the working people and their mobilization for the implementation of the tasks of soviet, economic and cultural building. The prestige of IZVESTIYA, as that of the entire Soviet press, is linked above all with profound democratism. Our press is an everyday nationwide tribune accessible to every Soviet citizen. Here, our joys and pains, successes and shortcomings, everything we live by, dream of and work for, is spoken of openly. And it is understandable therefore that many important decisions by party and state organs have been and are adopted in connection with the press publications.

"Yet another important factor is that the Soviet press is unwaveringly faithful to the ideas of internationalism, peace and international cooperation. Wherever a threat to the freedom of the people arose, the forces of reaction and progress came into conflict or human rights were violated, the Soviet press has always raised and continues to raise its voice in defense of the just cause. And this is an authoritative voice. It is very attentively listened to throughout the world.

"I warmly congratulate the IZVESTIYA collective on the merited award. I wish IZVESTIYA and all our army of journalists further successes in all their affairs; swiftness in the dissemination of truthful information; Bolshevik passion, fighting spirit and principle-mindedness in making known the domestic and foreign policy of our country.

"With prolonged applause from those present, Comrade Brezhnev presented the Order of the October Revolution to the representatives of IZVESTIYA."

Alekseyev, chief editor of IZVESTIYA, then made a reply speech. On behalf of the IZVESTIYA collective and the readers of the newspaper, he expressed warm gratitude and profound thanks to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and to dear Leonid Ilich personally for the warm, fine words addressed to the newspaper and the entire Soviet press at the presentation ceremony.

"At the presentation ceremony were Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium."

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS APPROVES ENVIRONMENT CONVENTION

LD141943Y Moscow TASS in English 1844 GMT 14 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, March 14, TASS--The Council of Ministers of the USSR has approved and presented for ratification by the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet the convention on banning military or other hostile modification of the environment signed in Geneva on behalf of the Soviet Union on May 19, 1977.

RSFSR SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM APPROVES DRAFT CONSTITUTION

LD141428Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 14 Mar 78 LD

[Text] A meeting of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium was held today under the chairmanship of Yasnov, chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at which the question of the RSFSR draft constitution was examined. A report on the draft constitution--the basic law--was delivered by Solomentsev, chairman of the republic's Supreme Soviet commission for the preparation of the draft constitution, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers. Taking part in the discussion were Bagatyrev, Dementyeva, Islyukov, Ovchinnikova, Solovyev and Sultanov.

The RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium adopted a decree that basically approves the draft constitution--the basic law of the RSFSR, which was presented by the commission--and submitted it for general discussion in the republic. The presidium adopted a decree on the convocation of an extraordinary seventh session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet on 10 April to examine the RSFSR draft constitution. The presidium also examined other matters.

Kirilenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in the work of the presidium.

AUCCTU ISSUES STATEMENT DENOUNCING APARTHEID

LD111110Y Moscow TASS in English 1036 GMT 11 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, March 11, TASS--By the decision of the Second International Trade Union Conference Against Apartheid, all the world trade union movement, irrespective of its ideological and political orientation and affiliation, is to hold an international week of solidarity and joint action against apartheid in support of the peoples and workers in the south of Africa. The week is to be held from March 13 to 20.

The Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions has issued a statement saying that the trade unions of the USSR, loyal as they are to the principles of proletarian internationalism and support of the national liberation movement of the peoples, consider it their internationalist duty to go actively into this broad working class campaign of solidarity with the just struggle of the African working people in the Republic of South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe. The central council resolutely demands an end to arbitrary actions and violence by the racists in the south of Africa. Those who connive at these crimes should be exposed, and the South African patriots, democrats and trade union activists now kept in prison, should be immediately released. The Soviet trade unions reaffirm their invariable and consistent support of the just struggle of the working people and peoples in the south of Africa against the disgraceful system of racial and colonial oppression and for their national and social liberation.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL VIEWS TASKS FACING SYSTEM WORKERS

LD141155Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Mar 78 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Trade Reserves"]

[Text] Our country's economic potential is growing yearly. The plans for a further upsurge in Soviet people's prosperity elaborated by the 25th CPSU Congress are being implemented successfully on the basis of the rapid development of production. Every family can feel this. The population's real income is increasing; more goods are being produced; housing construction is being carried out on a broad front, and the working people's spiritual requirements are being satisifed to an ever-increasing degree.

The role of trade in solving socioeconomic tasks is great and honorable. In the last 2 years, retail trade turnover has increased by R19.3 billion--which is higher than the figure envisaged by the plan. Thousands of new stores and public catering enterprises have appeared. At the same time, serious shortcomings still exist in the trade system. There are interruptions in the sales of certain goods when these are available in the warehouses, and there are instances of a disrespectful attitude toward customers.

Setting the task of insuring fundamental shifts in both the quantity and quality of the goods produced and trade services, the party has indicated specific ways of improving all work in this important sector. These are defined by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On the Further Development of Trade." In order to raise the work of trade organizations and enterprises to a qualitatively new standard, it is necessary first to provide shops with a wide range of goods that accord with people's tastes and demands. Targets for increasing production and raising the quality of consumer goods have now been established for most ministries and departments, and their leaders have been made personally responsible for this.

A most important duty of trade personnel is to make flexible use of resources, actively influence production and reveal more fully and bring into play internal reserves. The following often still happens: Industrial enterprises break their contracts and delivery schedules and produce low-grade output, but the trade organizations fail to utilize their right to influence suppliers. As a result, goods worth billions of rubles lie on the shelves.

An order from trade organizations that is economically substantiated and takes sensitive account of demand is a law for consumer goods producers and forms the foundation of the relations between trade collectives and suppliers. At the same time it is necessary to develop the labor collaboration between them and socialist competition between plants and factories and shops, stage joint sales exhibitions, improve the preparation of fairs and hold them in a timely fashion. But of course, the main common concern is to seek out additional commodity resources. As yet insufficient use is made of this substantial reserve for supplying the population.

For instance, in Kazakhstan and Kirgizia, the proportion of consumer goods that comes from local sources is only 3-4 percent. However, raw materials resources and capacities are available there. The matter hinges on the initiative of economic leaders and planning organs, and it is this which is in short supply.

It is the duty of every enterprise collective to increase deliveries of quality consumer goods. But of course this must be done on a planned basis, taking into account orders from the trade system and displaying particular concern for the quality of goods. Local soviets are called upon to exert a more active influence on the production of goods, develop small industry [promysly], commission trade and assist citizens in running their private plots. The members of cooperatives have great potential and must improve the procurement and sale of the surplus agricultural output of kolkhozes and the population.

The problem of raising the efficiency of trade is acute. Many subsections of the trade sector operate in an old-fashioned way with a cumbersome structure that does not accord with contemporary requirements. The USSR Ministry of Trade is lax in introducing leading experience. For instance, a new system of administration that has proved its worth is in operation in Klaypeda and Kostroma. However, the ministry has failed to display concern for generalizing this practice and more widely disseminating it. Nor has there been active support for the comprehensive system for controling the quality of trade that is being successfully applied in a number of enterprises in Belorussia, Lvov and Chelyabinsk. This is an urgent matter that deserves consideration by ministries, party and soviet organs.

The development of the material and technical base of trade enterprises and their utilization of modern technology and progress work forms are of tremendous importance for improving population services. As yet, only slightly more than 50 percent of goods are sold by the self-service method. In order to accelerate the introduction of new and advanced practices, the problems of modernizing trade equipment must be solved more rapidly. Here the ball is in the court of the machine-building ministries.

Trade is faced with responsible tasks in the third year of the 5-year plan: trade turnover must total R241 billion--R12 billion more than last year's level. The party calls upon all who produce the goods or who are employed in trade to work better and with greater initiative, remembering that both the prosperity and the mood of Soviet people depend on their efforts. This appeal is finding a warm response among trade personnel. Competition to raise efficiency and work quality and serve the customers in an exemplary fashion is becoming increasingly widespread in the sector. On the basis of last year's results, the collectives of the capital's Central Department Store, the Tsentralnyy Store in Leningrad, the Vinnitsa Department Store, Belorussia's Dzerzhinskiy Rayon Consumer Trade Cooperative and others have been named as being among the leaders. Their experience is an example to the sector's working people and particularly those enterprises--and there are a considerable number of them, about 33 percent--where the plans are not being fulfilled.

Everything connected with satisfying the population's vital demands must be within the purview of party committees. They are called upon to display particular concern for selecting and training cadres and enhancing their social prestige. At the same time, they are called upon to call strictly to those who display an indifferent attitude toward work and who are negligent. It is necessary to insure that trade enterprises are headed by leaders with high qualifications who are skillful organizers and educators. The sector's communists must make fuller use of the right of control over administrative activity and create through their personal example and party exactingness an atmosphere of common interest in exemplary service for Soviet people.

Let the motto of the leading workers--"Excellently Manufactured and Excellently Sold"--be the working rule of all trade collectives!

COSMONAUTS BEGIN PREPARATIONS FOR 16 MAR RETURN

LD141158Y Moscow TASS in English 1042 GMT 14 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, March 14 TASS--TASS special correspondent reports from the Flight Control Centre:

The prolonged orbital flight of Cosmonauts Yuriy Romanenko and Georgiy Grechko is nearing conclusion. The crew of the research space complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-27 has carried out a vast part of the programme of planned research and experiments. Today the cosmonauts continue preparing the Salyut-6 station for flight in an automatic regime and the Soyuz-27 spaceship for returning to earth. The programme of the day envisages physical exercises on a trainer, training sessions with the use of pressurized suit Chibis, tidying up the premises of the station and work with on-board technical documentation.

Research on the programme of studies of the environment also continues. The cosmonauts were photographing the territory of the Soviet Union.

According to reports of the crew and data of telemetric information, the on-board systems of the orbital complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-27 function normally. Cosmonauts Romanenko and Grechko feel well.

Soyuz-27 'Return Group' Meets

LD141414Y Moscow TASS in English 1354 GMT 14 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, March 14 TASS--Nikolay Zheleznov, a TASS special correspondent, reports from the Flight Control Centre:

The 'return group' is having a meeting in one of the working halls of the Flight Control Centre. Ballisticians, medical and other specialists are discussing the details of the concluding operation of the three-months long space expedition of Yuriy Romanenko and Georgiy Grechko. The concluding stage of the unprecedented space expedition passed under the flags of nine socialist countries which participate in the joint Intercosmos program. This morning when the expedition went into its ninety fifth day, the rhythm of the work of the medical support group markedly changed. One of the group's directors, Anatoliy Yegorov, candidate of science (medicine), said:

"Both cosmonauts have been in fine and stable physical form for about two months already and attained perfection in the conduct of complex scientific experiments."

But from the experience of previous long space flights, Yegorov observes, we know: the longer the organism remains in weightless condition, the more difficult it will be to it back on earth at first. Therefore, already a week prior to landing we suggested that the crew switch to an active schedule of preparation for return to terrestrial gravitation.

Cosmonauts are now finalising work to moth-ball the station and transfer the returnable equipment to the transport spaceship. The rest of the time they work according to the "descent program," actively engage in running-track exercises and by means of special weight suits train the muscles and vessels of legs which bear the main burden of the first steps back on earth.

Doctor on Cosmonauts Health

LD141738Y Moscow TASS in English 1648 GMT 14 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, March 14, TASS--Maintaining the balance of the cosmonauts' organisms, their stamina in flight and a rational balance between work and rest--these are the main tasks of the medical scientists who are monitoring the flight of Yuriy Romanenko and Georgiy Grechko aboard the Soviet orbital station Salyut-6, said Nikolay Gurovskiy, doctor of medicine, in an interview with TASS. The cosmonauts have been in orbit since December 10.

Comprehensive research is being conducted in the course of the mission to obtain data on redistribution of blood in the organism, measure the amount of blood pumped in one contraction of the heart. The use of various methods offers an all-round assessment of the state of the cardiovascular system.

The Chibis pressure suit is used in investigating the cardiovascular system, Dr. Gurovskiy explained. The suit helps to create negative pressure in the lower part of the body which causes the flow of blood to the low extremities. This to some extent follows the blood distribution pattern in the organism on the earth when a person is in the vertical position.

The pressure suit looks like ordinary trousers which are absolutely pressurized to create a vacuum. Made of elastic crimped material it is comfortable and simple in design. The cosmonauts quickly got used to the Chibis suit. It increases their stamina and recovers for them some of the feeling one has when walking on earth.

The state of the cosmonauts' health is monitored daily, said Dr. Gurovskiy. The living section of the station has an atmosphere close to that of the earth, and the daily cycle of work and rest also follows the terrestrial one. Among the effective preventive measures are the loading suits, the "running track" exerciser and a "space bicycle." All these measures help the cosmonauts to keep in good form, said Nikolay Gurovskiy.

Cosmonauts Complete Planned Program

LD150706Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 15 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Cosmonauts Yuriy Romanenko and Georgiy Grechko have fully completed the planned program of scientific-technological research and experiments on board the Salyut-6-Soyuz-27 orbital complex. Today, the crew is continuing to prepare the Salyut-6 station for automatic flight. The cosmonauts are transferring materials with the results of the work carried out into the Soyuz-27 craft and packing it into strictly defined positions in order not to disturb the center of gravity of the descent vehicle. Yesterday, the crew carried out the final photographic series with the purpose of studying physical processes in the earth's atmosphere. This was done at the recommendation of Flight Control Center specialists, who have already examined similar photographs brought to earth on 10 March by the crew of the Soyuz-28 spacecraft. The cosmonauts are feeling fine.

Crewmen Prepare for Descent

LD151206Y Moscow TASS in English 1205 GMT 15 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Flight Control Centre, March 15 TASS--By 13.00, Moscow time, the Soviet orbital station Salyut-6 has made 2,638 revolutions around the earth, 1,484 of them with a crew aboard.

In accordance with the program of the flight, on Thurdsay Cosmonauts Yuriy Romanenko and Georgiy Grechko will return to earth. In the course of the working day of March 15, which began at 6.00 a.m. the crew-members are completing operations of conserving the Salyut-6 systems and equipment, and are preparing the spacecraft Soyuz-27 for return to earth. The cosmonauts are switching on and checking the systems and the power units of the space-ship, complete the storing in the descent vehicle of film cassettes, flight documentation and other materials of explorations that have been carried out and are putting into the compartment the equipment that has been used.

During the day the crew members are to make physical exercises and training with the use of the pressurized suit Chibis.

According to reports of the crew and data of telemetric information, the systems of the orbital Salyut-6-Soyuz-27 complex are functioning normally.

BRIEFS

NEW MAP OF ANTARCTICA--Leningrad, March 7, TASS--A new geological map of the south polar continent is to be submitted at a meeting of the International Committee for the Geological Map of the World under the UNESCO. The meeting is to take place in Paris in a week's time. The map generalizes the results of joint and foreign exploration of Antarctica over the past decade. The committee's vice president, Professor Mikhail Ravich from the Institute of the Arctic Geology in Leningrad, told a TASS correspondent that the map for the first time shows not only the surface distribution of rocks on an area of 14 million square kilometres but also the elements of their strike into the depths of the continent. This makes it possible to get a vivid idea of the geological structure from the oldest foundation to recent deposits, and trace the geological history of Antarctica in the course of at least 4,000 million years. The symbols and colouring of the map meet the requirements of international geological maps, which will make it easier for scientists of various countries to use the map. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1030 GMT 7 Mar 78 LD]

UTILIZATION OF COAL--Leningrad--Soviet scientists propose to solve the problem of a profitable processing of coal into synthetic gas on the basis of gasification of coals using the heat generated by nuclear reactors. For the time being, industrial experiments are being successfully carried out in the USSR aimed at replacing the traditional coal extraction with an underground gasification of coal strata under pressure. Such a method has, for instance, already been introduced at the deposits of the Moscow region coal basin. Reporting this, Professor Aleksandr Matveyev, the prominent specialist in the field of fuel resources, said that such a necessity was being dictated by the fast growth of industrial consumption of gas, transportation's consumption of gas and the use made of it for consumer needs. The scientist recalled that the total geological deposits of coal on the planet were much bigger than gas deposits and were in the range of 14 billion tons. There is enough coal for many centuries to come. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0835 GMT 7 Mar 78 LD]

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

BREZHNEV PRESENTS AWARDS TO MILITARY FIGURES

LD141320Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 14 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented prominent military commanders, party and Soviet workers with high motherland awards in the Kremlin today. At the awards ceremony, Comrade Brezhnev made the following speech: [Announcer read] Quite recently, our country marked the 60th anniversary of the valiant USSR Armed Forces as a great nationwide holiday. The forces are covered with the glory of historic victories of worldwide importance. The high level of political consciousness and the personnel's combat readiness; the most up-to-date arms, and the leadership of experienced military commanders make them a reliable bulwark of the Soviet people's security and a powerful factor in maintaining peace among peoples.

The motherland knows and values highly those who have made a great contribution to the unforgettable victories of past years and to the strengthening of the country's defensive might.

It is therefore natural that the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in connection with the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy and at the motion of the CPSU Central Committee--has given high state awards to a number of our leading military comrades.

This is a just tribute to their military feats, to their skillful command of the troops, and to their courage and heroism manifested during the war. It is also a just tribute to their services rendered in securing a reliable defense for the USSR in contemporary conditions.

Fulfilling the instruction of the party's Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, it gives me great pleasure to present today the high awards and badges of excellence [znak otlichya] to the famous and respected military commanders.

Among them are: Comrade Moskalenko, USSR deputy defense minister and Marshal of the Soviet Union, who is awarded the Order of Lenin and the Second Gold Star Medal; and Comrade Yepishev, head of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy and army general, who is awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union.

Orders of Lenin mark the services of the following commanders in chief of the USSR Armed Forces' branches: Army General Comrade Pavlovskiy; Chief Marshal of Aviation Comrade Kutakhov; Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union Comrade Gorshkov; Marshal of the Soviet Union Comrade Batitskiy; and Comrade Kulikov, first deputy defense minister of the USSR, commander in chief of the allied armed forces of the Warsaw Pact and Marshal of the Soviet Union. Comrade Chuykov, the veteran of battles of the Great Patriotic War and Marshal of the Soviet Union, is also awarded the Order of Lenin. Orders of Lenin and the Gold Star Medal and Hammer and Sickle Medal are also awarded to a number of other comrades. In connection with the conferment of the military title of Marshal of the Soviet Union, Comrade Sokolov, first deputy minister of defense of the USSR, is today awarded the star of marshal.

Allow me to cordially greet those who today receive the high and deserved motherland awards in recognition of great services rendered to the Soviet people.

I wish you all, dear comrades, good health and new, great successes. I am confident that you will continue to serve worthily the cause of defense of our socialist motherland and of strengthening the universal peace.

I also wish to greet from the bottom of my heart Comrade Sizov, chairman of the Central Auditing Commission of the CPSU, and Comrade Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who have been awarded orders for services to the Communist Party and Soviet state and in connection with their birthdays.

I wish you, comrades, new successes in your responsible affairs.

Those present in the hall welcomed Comrade Brezhnev's speech with prolonged applause.

The Order of Lenin and the Second Medal Gold Star of the Hero of the Soviet Union are awarded to Marshal of the Soviet Union Moskalenko.

The following were honored with the Order of Lenin and with the Gold Star Medal of Hero of the Soviet Union: Agaltsov, marshal of aviation; Yepishev, army general; Zheltov, colonel general; Kazakov, army general; Shkadov, army general; Babayev, colonel general of aviation.

The Order of Lenin and Hammer and Sickle Second Medal of Hero of Socialist Labor were awarded to (Karaglanov), lieutenant general of Engineering Troops.

Comrade Brezhnev awarded the Order of Lenin to: Alekseyev, colonel general of Engineering Troops; Altunin, army general; Batitskiy, Marshal of the Soviet Union; Gorshkov, admiral of the fleet of the Soviet Union; Kulikov, Marshal of the Soviet Union; Kutakhov, chief marshal of aviation; Pavlovskiy, army general; Chuykov, Marshal of the Soviet Union.

Vladimir Nikolayevich Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, was honored with the Order of Lenin.

The Order of Labor Red Banner was awarded to Sizov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission.

A scroll of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on the conferment of the military title of Marshal of the Soviet Union and the star of marshal were awarded to Comrade Sokolov.

Those receiving the awards expressed sincere gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers for the high appraisal of their work. They gave assurances that they will spare no effort, experience or knowledge in order to successfully fulfill the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, build a communist society in our country, and reliably defend the gains of the Great October. Those who spoke greeted Comrade Brezhnev from the bottom of their hearts on his receiving one of the highest military orders: the Order of Victory. They stressed Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's outstanding role in strengthening our motherland's might and his enormous contribution to implementing the peace-loving Leninist foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state. They wished Leonid Ilich Brezhnev new successes in his multifaceted activities that benefit the Soviet people and in the name of world peace.

Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, were present at the awards ceremony.

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